The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOT LOST.

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,
Spoken so low that only angels heard;
The secret art of pure self-sacrifice,
Unseen by men, but marked by angels' eyes;
These are not lost.

The sacred music of a tender strain,
Wrung from a poet's heart by grief and pain,
And chanted timidly, with doubt and fear,
To busy crowds who scarcely pause to hear;
It is not lost.

The silent tears that fall at dead of night,
Over soiled robes which once were pure and white;
The prayers that rise like incense from the soul,
Longing for Christ to make it clean and whole;
These are not lost.

The happy dreams that gladdened all our youth,
When dreams had less of self and more of truth;
The childlike faith, so tranquil and so sweet,
Which sat like Mary at the Master's feet:
These are not lost.

The kindly plans devised for others' good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood;
The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win
Some wanderer from the woeful ways of sin.
These are not lost.

Not lost, O Lord, for in Thy city bright
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer light;
And things long hidden from our gaze below,
Thou wilt reveal, and we shall surely know
They were not lost.

The Argosy.

"GRAN'MA AL'AS DOES,"

I wants to mend my wagon,
And has to have some nails;
Jus' two, free will be plenty,
We're going to haul our rails,
The splendidest cob fences,
We're makin' ever was;
I wis' you'd help us find 'em,
Gran'ma al'as does.

My horse's name is Betsy;
She jumped and broke her head,
I put her in the stable,
And fed her milk and bread,
The stable's in the parlor;
We did't make no muss;
I wis' you'd let it stay there,
Gran'ma al'as does.

I's going to the cornfield,
To ride on Charlie's pow;
I spect he'd like to have me;
I want to go right now.
Oh, won't I get an awful,
And whoa like Charlie whoas?
I wis' you wouldn't bozzer;
Gran'ma never does.

I wants some bread and butter;
I's hungry worsted kind.
But Taddie mustn't have none,
Cause she wouldn't mind.
Put plenty sugar on it;
I'll tell you what, I knows
It's *right* to put on sugar;
Gran'ma al'as does.

NOTHING GOOD SHALL EVER PERISH.

Nothing good shall ever perish,
Only the corrupt shall die;
Truths, which men and angels cherish,
Flourishes eternally.

None are wholly God-forsaken;
All His sacred image wear;
None so lost but should awaken
In our hearts a brother's care.

Not a mind but has its mission—
Power of working woe or weal;
So degraded none's condition,
But the world his weight may feel.

Words of kindness, words of warning,
Deem not thou may'st speak in vain;
Even those thy counsel scorning,
Oft shall they return again.

Though the mind, absorbed in pleasure,
Holds the voice of counsel light,
Yet doth faithful memory treasure
What at first it seemed to slight.

Words of kindness we have spoken,
May, when we have passed away,
Heal, perhaps, some spirit broken,
Guide a brother led astray.

Thus our very thoughts are living,
Even when we are not here;
Joy and consolation giving
To the friends who hold us dear.

Not an act but is recorded,
Not a word but has its weight;
Every virtue is rewarded,
Outrage punished, soon or late.

Let no being, then, be rated
As a thing of little worth;
Every soul that is created
Has its part to play on earth.

Thrilling Anecdote of Ben Butler's Military Career.

(Cincinnati Correspondence Hamilton Herald)

About twenty years ago, and long anterior to the historical bottling up, he rose from a private to a Brigadier of the Militia in his native State of Massachusetts. It was at Groton (Stoney Brook) that a grand review was to take place, and the embryo beast, puffed out with military aspirations, issued divers cartels of invitation, to certain gentlemen of Boston, to witness the display, which proved more than was advertised in the bill of entertainment. Butler was so drunk that he could hardly sit upon his horse, and under his eccentric bridle, became a matter of speculation whether the Bucephalus was not as drunk as the rider. Through him the intended military pageant degenerated into a burlesque, which reached the climax when one of Van Amburgh's showmen with the famous menagerie was being exhibited in the town that day—started a monkey, tricked out in military costume and mounted upon a pony, within the lines. The spectators screamed and the laughter became historical, as the miniature parody was borne, alongside of the beast, who, as he dimly realized the situation, made an effort to unsheath his saber, as the contract was to Weighty—he flopped over and fell ingloriously upon the sward, while the monkey, accompanied by a rousing hurrah, galloped triumphantly from the field.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

"I'm so glad he's gone," said Mabel Delmont with a long breath, as she came dancing into the room where her mother sat picking fat blue plums, with an eye to the preserve kettle, which Dorcas Nun, the hired help, was then hoisting on to the fire, in the kitchen at the end of the long passage.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mabel," said Mrs. Delmont, reprovingly, "and you engaged to be his wife."

"Oh, that's all at an end," said Mabel, standing close to the glass to refasten the blue ribbon bow at her throat, and half smiling at the dimpled little apple blossom of a face that the old fashioned mirror reflected.

"What do you mean, Mabel?" asked Mrs. Belmont, stopping abruptly in her work.

"I mean I have broken the engagement!"

"Mabel!"

"I have, mamma, sure and certain!" asserted the little beauty, nodding her head until the blue violets she had twisted into her hair fell out in a little fragant shower.

"And for what reason?" gravely demanded her mother.

"Oh, I don't know, I believe I was getting tired of him. He's so prosy, you knew—so wearisomely sensible?"

"I understand," said her mother dryly. "Since Mr. Fernandez came to town you girls have all been bewitched over his foreign airs and graces."

Mabel blushed to a vivid scarlet, but she tried to laugh unconcernedly.

"Well, mamma, he is delightful," she owned, "and of course one likes a little style in one's gentleman attendant. He has written such an *exquisite* gem for my album; and Sara Pray and Helen Daleson both say they never read such poetry as he writes."

Mrs Delmont shook her sage, motherly head,

"My dear," she said warmly, "you had better not let this picnicing, waltzing and album writing go too far; remember you don't even know who this Fernandez is."

"Indeed, mamma, but I do!" cried Mabel triumphantly. "He is the only son of St. George Fernandez, of the West Indies; who owns nobody knows how many slaves, and plantations, and silver mines; and, mamma, you won't be vexed now, will you? but he has sent me the loveliest little diamond cross in the world."

And the little coquette drew the sparkling ornament from her bosom.

"You must send it back at once," said Mrs. Delmont, resolutely.

"Oh, mamma, please let me keep it," pleaded Mabel, almost crying. "It would be so rude to send it back, and it was only a philopena present after all, and I've nearly worked a pair of slippers to send to him by way of acknowledgment of his politeness. Oh, mamma, dear, darling mamma, don't compel me to return it."

Mrs. Delmont's maternal heart melted at the sight of the pretty little creature's distress.

"Well, then," she said, almost grudgingly, "it must be the last gift you accept from a stranger like this."

And Mabie promised anything and everything, except to summon back her dismissed lover Wylde Emerson.

"Child," said Mrs. Delmont, "you do not know what a treasure you are sending away from you. Wylde Emerson is worth a score of sweet-tongued foreigners."

"But mamma, he is so uncultivated, and he never wrote a line of poetry in his life," pouted Mabel.

"Poetry won't make the pot boil Mabel."

"No, mamma, but silver mines and rosewood plantations will," Mabel answered gleefully, as she ran away up stairs to get the slippers. Nor did she deem it necessary to confess, this blue-eyed little flirt, that they were the very identical slippers she had commenced three months ago for Wylde Emerson, before the star of St. George Fernandez had dawned on the village horizon.

Mr. Fernandez was the lion in Eskdale society that winter. The marriageable girls raved about him; the widows plumed themselves for fresh conquests, and the gentlemen all pronounced him a "confounded humbug," a very sure sign of popularity in the feminine world. And Mabel, as the prettiest of all the pretty girls in Eskdale, dreamed of a wedding ring, hosts of black servitors, and rustic arbors, constructed under the spice trees of far-off isles in the west.

Meanwhile the slippers progressed with laudable rapidity.

"Of course, I must have them made up," Mabel said to Sarah Pray, as she displayed the gorgeous rose-buds of the embroidery, "and how on earth shall I get the right size?"

"Ask him what number he wears?" suggested Sarah.

"That would be an end of all secrecy," exclaimed Mabel. "No, that would never do."

"I'll tell you how you can manage it," cried Sarah, who being herself on the very brink of matrimony with a thriving young lawyer of Eskdale, had no twinges of jealousy on the subject, "I know Mrs. Vernon, the landlady of the hotel—and we can wait till he goes out to-morrow morning, and then slip in at the back door, and she will let us go to his room and we can measure his slippers for ourselves."

"Would that be proper?" hesitated Mabel, a little dubiously.

"Of course it would; where would be the impropriety, I'd like to know," said Sarah authoritatively. "I'm as good as married, and I think I ought to be a judge in that case."

"To be sure," said Mabel. "But remember it is a great secret."

"Oh, of course," said Sarah, and the small conspiracy was settled.

Notwithstanding Miss Pray was so positive on the subject, Mabel could not help feeling somewhat timid and remorseful, as Mrs. Vernon, the landlady admitted them to Mr. Fernandez, apartment about twelve the next day.

"Come along," said Sara, giving her friend's wrist a pull; "there is no harm in it?"

"No harm in the world, Miss, I'm sure," said Mrs. Vernon, courtesying and smoothing down her white apron.

And thus encouraged Mabel ventured to glance doubtfully around,

The room was very dirty, and smelt very strong of stale tobacco smoke, while a flat black bottle on the table, labelled "Holand Gin," suggested anything rather than the refined accomplishments of a gentleman's study-table,

"Why!" cried Sara. "there's your album Mabel."

"Yes," said Mabel, slyly; "I asked him for another of his sweet poems, and he promised it to me to-night, so—it is half finished."

The open album lay on the desk, and close beside it was the pen, while the half-finished poem was still incomplete, and a volume of "Selections from English Poetry" lay beside it.

"How beautiful!" murmured Mabel, reading the musical verses.

"Yes," said Sara Pray; "but how funny—here's the same thing exactly—this book, with Lord Byron's name signed to it. Mabel, he has copied it out!"

"So he has," admitted Mabel indignantly; and here is the poetry he wrote for Alice Smythe—and the little thing about 'Twilight' that we admired so much in Helen Daleson's album. Oh, Sara, how he has deceived us."

"And I suspect that isn't the worst fo it," said Sara, shrewdly. "Look here, Mabel."

She pointed toward a letter which lay open beyond—a dunning epistle from some unfortunate tradesman, ending with these words:

"I am tired waiting for the money, and I don't believe a word about your marrying rich down in Eskdale; and if the funds are not immediately forthcoming, I shall come down there myself, and let the people know that you are no wealthy West Indianan, but mere Higginson Jones, with nothing to fall back upon but your own consummate stock of impudence. Your other creditors, too, are getting out of patience, and if some arrangement isn't made at once, I will not answer for the consequences."

Mabel looked at Sara, and Sara looked at Mabel—both bewildered and indignant.

"Well, upon my word, if he hasn't hoodwinked us all beautifully"" cried Sara Pray. "And we never would have found out his hypocricy if it hadn't been for your slippers, Mabel,"

"Let us leave this place," said Mabel, who had grown pale and resolute. "I feel as if every breath I draw poluted my lungs."

She stopped at a jeweler's on her way home.

"What are you going in here for, Mabel?" questioned Sara Pray.

But Mabel, instead of answering her, walked straight up to the counter, and threw down the little sparkling cross.

"Are these diamonds?" she asked of the man behind the counter.

He took out his magnifying glass, and examined them closely.

"Mere paste!" he said with a contemptuous smile. "Not worth carrying home"

But Mabel took up the trinket again, notwithstanding.

"I shall send it back to him"' she said, quietly. Oh, Sara, what idiotic fools we have been—and I was all but engaged to him"

"A lucky escape for you," said Sara, laughing. "What will Wylde Emerson say?"

"It would serve me right if he never spoke to me again," said Mabel dejectedly.

The next day the village of Eskdale was ringing with the news that Mr. St. George Fernandez had been arrested for debt by a gentleman from New York; and thus ended that hero's brief career.

While Mabel owned that she had been wrong so frankly, that Wylde Emerson took courage to ask her to renew the broken engagement once more—and she is to be married just as soon as Wylde has furnished the gothic cottage on the hill to suit their mutual tastes.

And so the wayward little bark of her heart avoided the perils of a final shipwreck.

How to Reduce Corpulency.

A diet composed largely or wholly of lean meats will undoubtedly strongly tend to reduce fatness, as will also the taking of large quantities of vinegar; but there is a *better* way—one which will accomplish the same result, and leave the system in a healthier condition afterward. The diet should consist largely of acid and sub-acid fruits, and such vegetables as beans, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, spinach and asparagus. Very little bread should be eaten, unless it is mainly composed of wheat bran. If the patient is accustomed to the use of meat, he may eat moderately of lean beef or mutton and the least oily kinds of fish. Fat meats, butter, gravies, soups, sugar, milk, the sweeter fruits, beets, turnips, potatoes, rice, and farinaceous food generally, should be avoided. Care must be taken not to over-eat. Two meals per day is sufficient. The patient should take as much active, outdoor exercise daily as he can endure, and, if possible, prespire freely. If he can not exercise so as to prespire freely every day, he should take Turkish vapor baths or packs as often as he can bear them. The Turkish bath, with a vigorous shampooing, is always to be preferred when attainable. He should sleep upon a *hard* bed, in a well-ventilated, *cool* room, and upon rising take a cold towel bath, followed by a vigorous rubbing, with a coarse, dry towel, of the whole surface of the body. The rubbing should be repeated upon retiring at night. He should not sleep over seven hours during the night, and not a wink during the day. He should drink nothing but water, and as little as possible of that. The above course, strictly followed, will effect the desired result, and at the same time greatly improve the general health and strength.

The Hog Crop.

The hog crop of East Tennessee will be larger this season than it has been since the war. The farmers have been blessed with an unusually large corn crop, a favorable season, and no interference from the ravages of cholera. In addition a great improvement in the stock has added considerably to the crop. East Tennessee is undoubtedly one of the finest locations in America for profitably raising hogs and all kinds of stock.—Knoxville Whig.

—The woman who has been waiting till they had done making improvements in the sewing machine before she buys one, begins to think she shall have to "stitch, stitch, stitch," in the old fashioned way all her life.

A SAD STORY.

A Young Wife in Brooklyn Makes Three Attempts at Suicide—Poison, The Razor, The River.

About three months ago a handsome young Brooklyn man, Edward Conklin, twenty-five years of age, met at an evening company a Miss Booze, a charming young lady, the daughter of an expressman in good circumstances. A mutual liking was the result, friendship ripened into love and in one short week they were married. The young husband proved to be as poor as he was good-looking, and left his bride at the house of her father because he had no home for her. Mr. Booze being opposed to supporting the pair in idleness, turned them both out, and Mrs. Conklin went to live with a married sister Mrs. Lasavalt, living on Adams street. While here, neglected by her husband, the young wife became desperate, and procured and swallowed some cyanide of potassium, used by Mr. S., a photographer, in his business.

Antidotes were administered and the unfortunate young woman's life saved with great difficulty. While yet convalescent she made another determined attempt upon her life by cutting her throa with a razor which she found unexpectedly This time her repentant husband saved her, and it was hoped a more resigned state of mind had resulted, and she remained quiet and listless for some time. But yet, once again, did this desperate and unhappy young woman attempt suicide. She was seen by her husband to leave the house, unobserved, as she thought. He followed her to the river, and for the third and last time saved her from death, just as she was jumping off the pier. Her friends are now guarding her with strict care and hopes of her recovery are entertained.

The Woeful Last Period of the Siege of Paris.

An Englishman, writing from the French capital, November 8th, thus pictures the prospect: "The remainder of the siege will be a bitter time. Hitherto real privations have hardly been widely felt. Henceforward we shall be rudely taught the realities of an actual blockade. When the miseries begin in earnest they will spread like wildfire through this immense population. When once any article of food is really wanting it becomes instantly and absolutely unattainable. Dishes vanish suddenly at an hour's notice. A week ago you might get Liebig or *pate de foie gras* by paying for it; now you might offer a gold bracelet for it in vain. Meat must fail as utterly in a day or two. The rations have long since been a mockery. They are not worth the trouble of sending for—an ounce a day; and might much more reasonably have been suspended altogether. They are only kept up as a pretext to meet an outcry of the populace. There is one straw of comfort amid the thought of this starvation and wretchedness, and that is that it will partly, perhaps, care the Parisains of their desperately gluttonhus and luxurious habits. But it is not the the luxurious Parisians who are the real sufferers as yet. For a few days these people look all the better for a little lowering diet. But the sick and the celicate have a terrible time of it. Funerals are as common in the streets as cabs. Once attacked by any lowering fever or disorder there is no chance for you. And this mischief will fatally increase. As the rich and the luxurious begin to really feel the famine, their frames will sink very rapidly under the attacks of fatigue and cold and bad weather. Fortification duty on a rainy night is not so bad after a tolerable dinner, but when it is accompannied by a diet of dry bread and *vin ordinaire*, it is sure to make its victims. There will be dreadful sights in Paris before many days are past. Even a fortnight ahead of us it is now impossible to answer for. We know what a quicksand we stand upon with Belleville and La Villette smoldering like a volcano at our feet. We know what hutger will do with a Parisian populace. It was famine that evoked the fiends of 1792. Famine made even the Grand Monarque almost tremble on his throne. This is the weapon that Bismarck has unsheathed against us—more terrible than all the Krupps and needle guns. Of one thing we may now be confidently assured—that a great sortie must be made. We shall not sit here like prisoners to be coolly starved out by inches in our pretty cages. Paris is thrown on her own resources; she must go out, beat the enemy, or despair and die. Let us hope that the people and their governors will have the sense, the honesty, the magnanimity to accept the issue of one more struggle as conclusive, and not protract for the mere gratification of a false and foolish pride the sufferings of this wretched people. If we were to believe the talk of clubs and *tables d'hote*, and the boasts and harangues of editors, one would suppose that Paris would end by dying after the last biscuit had been consumed. But I hope that a great battle may decide this melancholy struggle, and that the battle may be decisive enough to leave no hope to the defeated party."

—The marriage of Lopez Roberts, the Minister of Spain in the United States, to Miss Terry, was celebrated yesterday evening at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth street, in the presence of a distinguished company, comprising, besides their numerous friends in this city, the most prominent members of the diplomatic corps, in full dress and wearing their decorations. For the diplomats, and for several ladies in their company, and for the family of the bride, seats were placed within the railings of the altar. For their friends and for invited guests, the seats in the centre of the church were reserved; but a great crowd filled every other seat on the floor and in the galleries of the immense edifice. A more brilliant wedding has scarcely ever been seen in this city. The remarks from the officiating priest were appropriate and in excellent taste; the organ was superbly played; and, as Father McGlynn said, the church itself was arrayed in festal robes. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Roberts received a score of their friends at the house of Mrs. Convert, in Thirty-first street.

Fashionable Weddings.

A sensible writer in a New York paper says:

The cost of a fashionable wedding is something marvelous to contemplate; and as all fathers, whose daughters are married according to the mode, are not what may be called very wealthy men, it is a matter of surprise how they manage to meet the expenses.

In a recent marriage we reckoned the cost of one item, which was, perhaps, the smallest—that was the gloves for the family and for the bridal party, which included six bridemaids and groomsmen, for the ushers, and for all who took part in the performance. The gloves were three dollars a pair, and they cost in the neighborhood of $160.

This was but a small item, which would hardly be noticed in a list which included the expenses of a reception noticeable for its extravagant cost, and of a trousseau upon which a moderate fortune was expended. Yet the father of this happy bride would be ranked as a man moderately well off, nothing more.

Perhaps these brilliant weddings would not be such a mistake if the groom was able to carry out the programme—to support his bride in the same luxurious style—but it frequently happens that he has nothing but his salary, and that the yearly amount would not buy even one of the costly articles which compose his wife's trousseau. In such cases the father is a fortunate man if to the bridal expenses he does not have added the apditional expense of supporting his son-in-law.

A Play on Plays.

Some ingenious man, who had little else to do, has strung all the current plays in London into the following narrative:

"Don Carlos," "King of the Hills," after encountering many "Sharps and Flats" and experiencing many "Shifting Scenes in a Workman's Life," was on his way home from "The War on the Frontier." "The Soldier's Return" was looked upon with delight, as everybody thought he had "Strayed Away." Among the first to greet him was "Little Em'ly" whom he had returned to marry, but her father, "Jolly Joe," "The King's Fool," who did not believe in "Cupboard Love," would not consent to their union unless she decided on "Taking the Veil" "A Day After the Wedding." This she, of course, refused, and while she and her father were talking the matter over "The Pilgrim of love," "Dick Turpin," formerly one of the "Scamps of London," but now "The Wandering Minstrel," came in and said to the Don: "'My Wife's Dentist,' your 'Wicked Uncle,' and 'Old Gooseberry' is 'Twixt Axe and Crown,' to take advantage of 'Fortune's Frolic' and 'Put Yourself in his place.'" The Don started by the "Overland Route," and after passing through "The Streets of Paris," "By Day and Night," arrived at his uncle's garden, which was overrun with "Weeds and Flowers." He there saw "The Two Roses" sticking in "The Hole in the Wall," behind which was concealed the looked-for treasure. When this came to the knowledge of Joe, he, being "Kind to a Fault," altered his mind and gave his consent.

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Lady Hippophagist—She Wants Some Donkey, but Recoils at the Price.

In the following private letter from a lady in Paris, dated Sunday, November 6, published by the London Telegraph we have a picture of daily life in the besieged capital:

"Paris, Sunday, November 6, 1870.

"My Dear ——: I am quite well, and trust you all are; but I often feel very anxious. Every thing might happen and I not know it. We have had, as you know, great riots. I could not imagine what all the drum-beating meant in the night. We manage to live somehow. I made up my mind at last yesterday to eat horses, and think I have got over my disquiet; I was really too hungry. I can't tell you how hungry we often are. No butter (19f. a pound) cheese or bacon to be had for money; potatoes getting rare, and from 4f. 50c. to 8f. a bushel. Lots of coffee; but no milk. I am favored by the milkman—only soon he will have to kill his cows as there is no forage. The fruiterer saved also a little oil for us. We have four tins of beef tea left, and more than half the ham Mr. —— sent and have not touched the two tins of meat I bought; so you see I have saved all I could. I fry the ham slice by slice, and save the grease to eat. Our rations of meat for three days we always eat in one meal, and desire more. I was two hours and a half getting my piece of meat (horse) and very much pushed; but it was nothing to the meat crowd on Friday—the barrier thrown down twice, and I very much hurt. I screamed awfully I don't remember in the least how I was got out. The women are like devils. I quite understand the scenes of the Revolution. Yesterday Mr. —— was there three hours; one of the guards was nearly killed, and carried away on a stretcher. I don't think I can go again; but I had rather go there than that we should have none; for with bread and rice I am faint from morning till night, and E —— too.

"No one can imagine what the privation from meat, grease and cheese is, without they try. Donkey is from 4f. to 6f. a pound. I wanted some, but recoiled at the price. There are vegetables—very dear. No pulse whatever. Few eggs, 6d. each; apples, 8d. each. I have bought a little stove on which I cook, as there is no charcoal, and I think I have laid in coal enough for the whole winter. The price keeps going up, of course, and it is getting rare. There is very little gas now in Paris. Paris looks puny now, I can assure you. I am so glad my B—— (her child two years old,) is in England. I pray God she is all right, and all of you, I hope you have had all my other letters I am very well, and my impression is that I am not a woman, but a horse. I only require food, and then I am as well as possible. I must say I devoutly hope for an armistice but as yet I think, no one knows. E—— has a beautiful uniform, which I hope will never be deteriorated. There are quantities of things I might relate to you, but have no room. Lightest letters go first. With love to all near you

"Your very loving, ——."

VARIETIES.

—Henry Rochefort is going to relight his *Lanterne*.

—There are still fifty-three Waterloo men in Chelsea Hospital.

—The army of smokers in the United States keep 11 000 cigar factories running.

—The Parisians prefer cart horse to race horse for the table. The latter are too *turf*.

—A sensitive subject at Windsor Castle—the *tender* of Lord Granville's resignation.

—It costs only five thousand dollars to tar and feather a man in Lagrange, Indiana.

—The trees at South Bend, Indiana are said to have blossomed a second time this fall.

—A New York damsel sued and recovered $2,000 for having her hand crushed by a ferry boat.

—As we often hear of flying bricks, we ought not to be astonished at hearing a chimney flue.

—A butting match of sixty-four rounds, between two Georgia amendments, was decided a draw fight.

—Mr. Capen, the Boston weather prophet, talks of calling "A Tidal Wave and Earthquake Convention."

—At Troy they manufacture paper boats and will shortly commence making paper barrels and washtubs.

—"He-winks-at-the-sky" is the nam of a Western brave. He generally write it "H. W. A. T Sky."

—Mrs. Blanchard, recently appointed a Justice of the Peace in Maine, is called, in her commission "Inez A. Blanchard Esquire."

—A translator in Holland, the land of "dams," has proved that Mr. Beecher's style in "Norwood" is "all the same in Dutch."

—In Texas a husband offers twelve hundred dollars reward and no questions asked if the man who took away his wife will return her.

—Mary Krumpasitizkososki was recently divorced from her husband at Jeffersonville, Ind., and now finds relief in her maiden name, Ponvintamatowski.

—The present exhibition of the Art-Society, Norwich, consists of three hundred and thirty-three modern works in painting and sculpture.

—A young man in Ashland county, Ohio, recently walked nine miles over a country road in forty-five minutes, passing several teams on the way.

—A colored gentleman in Georgia was gered ten dollars that he could drink a quart of Atlanta whisky. The money was promptly paid to his widow.

—A little ten-year old miss told her mother the other day that she was never going to marry, but meant to be a widow, because widows always dressed in such nice black, and always looked so happy.

—M. Yvon, the painter of Mr. A. T. Stewart's great picture "The Apotheosis of America," has, for the present, become a resident of London, and announced his intention of opening an academy of art for ladies.

—A chivalrous young man in St. Louis, who had challenged a rival, was greatly disturbed when the latter named "pistol at ten paces." He asked "thirty days' time for practice," and at the end of that period backed squarely out of the fight.

—Josh Billings abhors cats. He says they will harvest a dozen ov yung chickens for yu, and then steal into the room az softly az an undertaker, and lay themselves down on the rug at yere feet full ov injured innocence and chicken, and dream ov their childhood days.

—"Do you believe in the rod as an instrument of discipline?" asked a mother of a school teacher in Nevada, to whom she had sent her unruly son. "No, madam" "Oh, I'm so glad! What do you substitute for it?" "The revolver, madam." Exit mother and unruly son.

—A Virginia negro recently created a great deal of astonishment at the Richmand fair by claiming to be the father of a spotted child "captured two hundred miles from any human habitation in the midst of the wilds of Africa."

—In Boston, there is a young apple merchant, not yet eleven years of age, who employs five other boys younger than himself, apportioning them their districts for selling, and reaps a daily revenue of from four to ten dollars. All but one attend school, and all are of native birth.

—An enthusiastic young politician, while working at the polls in Fordham, N. Y., on election day, suddenly remembered that he was to be married on that day. He forthwith procured his affianced, went to a clergyman's house and had the knot tied, and then returned to the polls, where he worked till they closed. With him it was duty before pleasure.

—Census returns from two hundred counties in the Southern States and from the District of Columbia, give a colored population of 759,378, against 696,905 in 1860. The gain here is 73,472, or nearly eleven per cent., which is greater, we believe, than the average increase of the white populatian in any of the rebel States except Texas and Arkansas. So much for the dying out of the colored race.

—For the convenience of railroads addicted to accidents, an arithmetical individual computes the value of a man's life in dollars. The amount that a laborer receives for one year's labor, one dollar and fifty cents per day, is four hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty cents, which amount is six per cent. on seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and the latter is, therefore, the cash value of the man to his family.

—A lad seventeen years old, Will Loomis of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, was, the other evening, drugged and enticed into a disreputable house, made to stand up and marry a girl who had been imprisoned no less than four times the past summer for drunkenness and worse crimes. A minister of that city married them without even asking the boy's parents. The boy is the son of a policeman, and the proceeding was the result of enmity toward his father by the inhabitants of the house, as he has arrested them several times this season.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

GRANT and GREELEY, it is said, have the inside track for the first and second place in the Presidential race for '72. If we are to sing on double G, why not GEARY and GREELEY?

IT is suggested that Congress appoint a commitlee of geologists to investigate the case of TUTTLE and determine to which fossiliferous period he belongs. It is generally thought that he precedes the "old red sandstone era."

JIM FISK has sufficient sins to answer for without shouldering five or six daily newspapers and spending therein a million or so of dollars for the purpose of promoting free trade doctrines. He prefers *opera bouffes*.

MR. BEN. WHITMAN, editor of the *Erie Observer*, having been favorably spoken of by a number of Democratic exchanges as a nominee for Surveyor General, says "that under no possible contingency does he desire to be considered as a candidate either for that or any other office."

THE "oldest" says the Democratic majority in Maryland is 23,000 less than it was in 1867. It forgets to add that more than that number of niggers voted the Radical ticket at the recent election, which the Baltimore *American*, Radical, admits was an element of weakness, rather than of strength. Decent white Republicans became disgusted, voted the white man's ticket and gave the State to the Democracy, where it is likely to remain.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Boston *Courier* is getting impatient on the Presidential question and insists upon a showing of hands on the part of the Democracy on candidates and platforms. The suggestion of CASS or THURMAN as standard bearers, strikes us favorably in the West. With either of them the Democratic party would sail into power in 1872. He says:

> The Democratic party will have at once, now on the instant to name their candidates, Cass or Thurman, and go farther for a motto for their flag.

PHILADELPHIANS are more apprehensive of trouble on the 20th of December in the election of a Senator, than they were at the general election. The whole power of the State and general administrations will be concentrated and used to carry it for a Republican. To meet this will require every effort of the Democracy, who have only to rely on the rank and file. GRANT has been appealed to, and is in an excellent humor, to endorse any monstrous scheme that promises success. GEARY has been in consultation with the officials of Philadelphia, with BILL MANN at their head. The Loyal League of Broad street has promised all the money required, sufficient, we presume, to buy several hundred repeaters. These high handed outrages will provoke bad blood, and the result may be a disastrous riot. Radicals don't like to let go the teats. They die hard.

WE presume the secret league of colored men, who voted the Republican ticket with such unction for the first time on the second Tuesday of October last, have carefully scanned the political horizon and agreed, as becomes the representatives of the colored persuasion to present the claims of their leading men in the civil and military branches for local offices on the second Monday of December next. There are Councilmen, Select and Common to elect, Aldermen to be selected. For the latter office neither color nor character are required. Judging from the intelligence of the Aldermen, with two or three exceptions, who now infest the city, the stupidest waiter in a fonrth class restaurant would be well qualified. We therefore suggest to our Republican friends who control the situation to yield for the sake of their own reputation a few of the offices to their new allies. Now is their chance.

THE New York *World* continues its lectures to the Democratic party. Its last general order is to regard reconstruction and negro voting as fixed and unalterable facts. To this we are stubborn enough to refuse obedience, and would like to hear what the press generally has to say upon the matter. As regards the new fangled idea of getting the Democrats in the next Congress to vote for a free-trade Radical Speaker, we say no, most emphatically; the Tariff question is not of party—we know plenty of Republicans who are free trade, and plenty of Democrats who are in favor of protection; it is a question not of principle but of expediency alone: while it is of principle to hold those who administer the government alone up to the letter of the Constitution. The *World* would fain ignore all things but the tariff; it would evidently consent to sacrifice all things else in order to increase the trade of New York. This would possibly suit that city, but this is a wide country and there are several people who live outside of Gotham.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It is not altogether certain that the conventional Thanksgiving Day is promotive of thankfulness on the part of the human race toward the Divine Being for His manifold blessings, but as it has become a national holiday it is no doubt the part of appreciative wisdom to observe it.

In doing so, it is hoped that all wil have a true appreciation of its actual significance. It should be no idle show, or the occasion of selfish festivities, but an opening of the doors and windows of the soul so as to admit the whole of the great brotherhood of the human family. Words are but idle and works compass all things when wrought with faith.

As a people, Americans are selfish to a proverb, nor is it strange that it should be so. With our broad continent that stretches from sea to sea, bounded on one side by the glittering fetters of the Northern king and on the other by the tropic belts of Summer, beautiful with broad rolling rivers, placid lakes and winding streams, with rare productive soil, and enriched with every kind of mineral wealth, it is not so strange that our people are selfishly greedy, and are so intent upon raking together the shining straws of wealth and hoarding them away for our children and our children's children for generations to come.

We lack the community of feeling that obtains in the old world, not that we are more selfish and depraved than our brothers elsewhere, but because we do not feel so much dependence upon each other as is felt in the crowded centers of population. As we grow older, we will grow wiser in this respect, and with the great lesson of the ages before us, we ought to improve upon the example of our seniors.

National holidays will never do us any injury, unless they are turned into mockery, which, we regret to say, has too often been the case with the conventional Thanksgiving Day, when pulpit orators sought to blazon their ignorance of things purely secular, in grandiloquent rodomontade so utterly foreign to their clerical garb and calling. We hope that no pulpits will resound today with the clanging passions of men.

Let us have sermons instinct with living charity, instead of the mock thunder of the party rostrum. Of all other days upon the calendar, let this day see the curtain dropped upon men's passions, and the scenes shifted, so that only the bright and lovely and loveable shall find a place upon the stage. Lay aside the harness of the world's sterner battle so that the silver tongued bells this morning, high up among the spires shall—

> Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
> For those that here we see no more;
> Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
> Ring in redress for all mankind.
>
> Ring out a slowly dying cause,
> And ancient forms of party strife,
> Ring in the nobler modes of life,
> With sweeter manners, purer laws.
>
> Ring out false pride in place and blood
> The civic slander and the spite,
> Ring in the love of truth and right,
> Ring in the common love of good.
>
> Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
> Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
> Ring out the thousand wars of old
> Ring in the thousand years of peace.
>
> Ring in the valiant man and free,
> The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
> Ring out the darkness of the land,
> Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Let us inaugurate something new in the line of thanksgiving—something that will not only make us thankful ourselves, but place all around us in a condition to feel thankful also. We would suggest that our Young Men's Christian Association, our clergy, and the managers of our benevolent institutions lead off in this good work. We look naturally to them as pioneers in this direction and the shepherds should lead the flocks. Let them abbreviate their sermons and lectures, strike half the anthems from the church *repertoires*, so as to give more time to go down among the crooked lanes, among the dingy by-ways and in the crowded courts of the city, and give vital examples of humble Christianity, as did the SAVIOR of mankind among the waste places of the ancient Jerusalem and its surroundings.

There are places that may be numbered by the hundred, even within the sound of the church organs, where a single word of cheery greeting will shed more genuine sunlight than a thousand polished sermons preached to a languidly attentive audience. Places where the human heart beats dull and heavy and monotonous, because there is nothing ever comes to quicken their pulses and time them to the music of the stars.

If indeed we do not deal in worse than meaningless platitudes, we cannot kneel, and, placing our lips upon the sacred altar, call all men our brothers, unless we seek them in the world's humble and gilded walks alike, and taking them by the hand convince them that we really feel the fraternity that we profess.

We write only what we feel, when we say that our religious teachers and the acknowledged guides of our moral and social rectitude, will find it far more profitable to give thanks by visiting in person the poverty-stricken and bowed down in spirit, administering to their spiritual and temporal wants than preaching wordy sermons, and telling us how very thankful we ought to be to heaven for the many blessings bestowed upon us. They who have the greatest material cause to be grateful and thankful, should show that their gratitude comes not from the lips alone, by exemplifying, within their sphere, the munificence that heaven sows broadcast over both land and sea.

We would not be understood as assigning this duty to our religious teachers alone. It is a duty which devolves upon all, and which should be looked upon not so much as a duty as a pleasure and a privilege; for after all, what higher privilege of showing our gratitude offers than to infuse a share of our own thankfulness into our less fortunate brothers. If we do this Thanksgiving Day lengthens out across the whole span of the year, pluming every day anew the golden wings of the hours—if not, it is an empty name—a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal—a delusion and a snare.

SUMNER'S LECTURE.

Of course Pittsburgh turned out on Thursday night to hear Hon. CHARLES SUMNER lecture on "The Duel between France and Germany and its Effects upon the Civilization of the Nineteenth Century." The title was an imposing one, and people expected to hear a luminous exposition of the question. To say that they were disappointed, only conveys a faint idea of th feelings of his audience, who for two limping hours listened to polished platitudes, and chisseled generalities, delivered in SUMNER's most unimpassioned manner, suggesting the dull droning of a school boy over a labored essay, instead of the flashing sentences of the orator.

After the lecture was delivered and sifted by the audience, it was nothing—absolutely nothing—but a prosy mosaic of truisms that have already been worn threadbare in newspaper discussions, as seen through the colored spectacles of Puritanism.

MR. SUMNER made a mistake in the title of his evening's "entertainment." I should have been christened, "An Essay to prove that LOUIS NAPOLEON is the Greatest Criminal of modern times." With this title to have fortified them, his auditors would have been better prepared for what was to follow. In the very outset, while discussing what has agitated the civilized world for five hundred years, namely, the solution of all national quarrels by adjudication in some great international tribunal, governed by fixed laws, the speaker failed to deduce a single conclusion from the premises he laid down, and left his hearers utterly in the dark as to his mode of preventing war in the future. It was well perhaps that he did, because almost any writer on international law or political science, would shed more light on the subject than MR. SUMNER is likely to in his present temper toward the cause and nationality of France.

Your Puritan seldom succeeds in disguising his extreme partiality while engaged in "disinterested" discussion of other people's affairs. To the American people there can be no choice of sides in a contest between two European nations for power and territoral extension, which whatever else may be said, is the real matter at issue between France and Prussia. Mr. SUMNER, however would have it otherwise, and in telling what he would have, fully develops the disinterested sympathy of the Puritan in the quarrels of other people, either as individuals, communities or nations.

His solution of the present question between France and Germany, is exceedingly simple and withal liberal—to one party in the contest. Even the acknowledged statesmanship that is concentrated at Berlin could not conceive a more happy solution, or one that would be more gracefully conceded by HERR VON BISMARCK in a shower of charitable tears, as the base upon which should be reared the monument of eternal peace in the heart of Europe. Stripped of its sophomoric verbiage, it may be given in two terse and concise propositions.

First. The unification of Germany; the obliteration of State lines, the annihilation of free cities; the de-sovereignizing of long recognized nationalities; and the building up of a mighty empire, strong in soldiers, impregnable in fortifications, exhaustless in war material, and absolute in personal government.

Second. The disarmament of France; the dismantling of her forts and fortified cities; the destruction of every barrier set up against invasion by foreign powers; the disbanding of her armies; the surrender of her war armaments; and her total abandonment of the art of war.

One might suppose from this that MR. SUMNER's sympathies run somewhat counter to the interests of France, but the idea will be dissipated when we say that he is opposed to the dismemberment of France, and is willing that the people of Alsace and Lorraine shall still be allowed to remain Frenchmen, and in possession of the traditions of two hundred years.

The extreme liberality of MR SUMNER ought to favorably impress the statesman of Europe, with whom he was careful to inform his hearers, he was in correspondence. He is noted among his own people for his charity and comprehensive liberality. His very soul yearns for peace and brotherhood among the people to the nations.

It is pretty evident from his language that he is in favor of that peace promised the world, when the stars of the morning "sang together and all the sons GOD shouted for joy;" but then he has strange ways of exhibiting his peaceful traits of character. Only a few years ago, when our own rivers run purple with gore, one would have thought he was the vicegerent of MOLOCH in his remorseless cry for blood. He scented the flowing tide of purple, and his voice was clothed with thunder, and shouted war and desolation from the tribune. He would mass the sections against each other, and till the fields of peace amid the clouds and clanging storms of battle, and train the clinging vine of fraternity under the ruthless iron and leaden hail of musketry and cannon.

He knew no tribunal in which to determine a grave and unfortunate political mistake between brothers of the same household, save by heaping high the ghastly and bloody sacrifice upon the altar of the insatiable demon of war. While yet war's horrors slumbered in the rusty-throated cannon, he believed with the sanguniary CHANDLER that "without a little blood letting the Union would not be worth a rushlight," and while the wisest statesmen of the land were appealing to both sections to adjust all controversies in the tribunal of law and reason, MR. SUMNER and his coadjutors, vied with the extremists of the South in preventing a peaceful solution of all pending difficulties by their intemperate breathings of defiance, carnage and slaughter.

From the first to the last MR. SUMNER would listen to no proposition looking to a peaceful solution of the questions involved, and when the erring people of the South finally succumbed to the Federal arms and surrendered everything, this shining Apostle of Peace would put his feet upon their necks and howl unceasing insults in their ears to make them tractable and loyal. Having wrought such wonders in the arts of peace at home, he turns to Europe to teach the lesson of charity to other nations, forgetting that prostrate Ireland and bleeding Poland stand as eternal examplars of the dogmas taught by himself and his political associates.

We hardly care to discuss the real animus of Mr. SUMNER's essay—his cowardly attack upon the fallen NAPOLEON, who, whatever may be said of him, advanced civilization during the last quarter of a century to a higher standard in France, than any other sovereign in any other nation of Europe, developing at the same time the real and material prosperity of the Empire. Mr. SUMNER but little comprehends the significance of facts when he says that the example of NAPOLEON is a pernicious and dangerous one, unless he speaks in behalf of the divine right of kings, which in all likelihood he does. To champion a prepetual dynasty that boasts the blue blood of a long line of kings, as does Mr. SUMNER, under the vague pretext that it is the representative of learning and civilized refinement, as against one, whatever his political faults and ambitions may have been, who has demonstrated that imperial scepters may be broken, and that crowns are only gimcracks of inappreciable value, that are *not* handed down from generation to generation by the hand of Omnipotence, betrays in any man a woful lack of Democratic intelligence. Throughout his entire lecture Mr. SUMNER fails to comprehend that it is not the people of France and Germany that are at war, but that it is the intrigues and ambitions of Cabinets that precipitated them upon one another.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

General HARRY WHITE has been to Washington City, with Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, member elect from the Fifth Pennsylvania District to convince the Secretary of the Navy that the discharge of three hundred workmen from the Navy Yard at this moment would cause upon the threshold of winter a great deal of suffering. Upon this and other representations the Secretary agreed to countermand the order and let them stay, we presume until after the 20th of December, at which time there will be an election for Senator in the First District. If these men voted the Democratic ticket does anybody suppose they would have been retained or that HARRY WHITE, from Indiana county, would have bothered his head about Philadelphia workmen? Mr. WHITE wants the position of Speaker of the Senate, which he cannot get if a Democratic Senator is elected in place of WATT, deceased. He also wants to be Governor, and therefore is now attentive to the interests of three hundred votes in the Navy Yard, who were about to be dismissed, the Secretary having issued the order.

IS IT true that the Republican party put down the rebellion? Its journals repeat it every day and its orators pronounce it upon all occasions, until, perhaps, some of them get to think it is a fact. The Republican party is responsible for a great many things about which there is no division of opinion, but is it true that it furnished the men who composed the army which fought the rebels for four years and put down the rebellion? Let us have this one important point sttled before we go farther.

THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Last week there assembled in Indianapolis a large Convention of Western men to take under consideration and discussion the question of European immigration to this country, and especially to hit upon some means to increase the facilities for the transportation of immigrants from the Atlantic seaboard to the Western States. The question is an important one to the West, and it is to be hoped that the deliberations of the convention will be fruitful of good results.

The principal grounds of complaint against the present mode of transportation of immigrants from the seaboard are as follows:

1. Almost or quite as great evils exist in the transportation of immigrants inland as across the Atlantic ocean.

2. After landing at our sea ports, and during their transit by rail, to the West and South-west they are subject to a large number of the worst kind of abuses, such for instance, as being crowded into uncomfortable and miserably ventilated cars; being unnecessarially delayed and not afforded opportunities to procure cheap and wholesome food, and water in sufficient quantities.

3. Being sent by long and circuitous routes merely to accommodate the interests of certain railroad corporations.

4. Being enticed into the clutches of rapacious boarding house keepers by runners, and robbed by enormous charges.

5. In being unable to get their baggage checked through to their destination, although they hold through tickets, and, in consequence subject to the grossest insults and annoyances, very frequently, at the hands of deck hands thieves and others on river and lake steamers.

All these abuses might be easily remedied, if those whose duty it is, or at least should be, to see, have no existence, would attend to the matter. First and foremost our railroad corporations and river lines, should be compelled by law to furnish ample and proper accommodations. It is a fact that on many of our great lines of railway there are better accomodations for the transportation of cattle, which have air, food and water in plenty, than for immigrants. Surely human beings are entitled to as high, if not higher considerations than dumb brutes. Every facility for travel in the most comfortable style, and without the grievous as well as petty annoyances that now prevail, should be afforded, and if our lines of transportation will not furnish them of their own volition, the law making power should step in and compel them to do it.

The rapacious system of boarding houses, where immigrants are robbed with impunity and without redress, should be broken up. Being strangers to the customs of the country, they are easily phlebotomized, and trust implicitly in the representations of unscrupulous runners who are most frequently chosen because they are countrymen of the victims and therefore better able to ensnare them. If the proper authorities will move in this matter, the whole system of evils may be broken up, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the Indianapolis Convention will digest some plan for its speedy and permanent accomplishment.

EVERYBODY remembers the exploit of JOHN PHŒNIX, when left in charge of a San Diego paper, in changing its politics, and also his celebrated fight with the chief editor on his return, PHŒNIX coming out second best only because he made an aggressive movement with his nose on his adversary's teeth at an unhappy moment. Now Mr. BORUCK, who is the editor of the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*, is taking a run through the East, and his substitute has been boldly showing up the insignificance of the individuals who are pushing themselves forward among the Republicans of the State. BORUCK has telegraped from Washinton to his paper a card to the public, in which he "repudiates the article which does not express his sentiments." BORUCK is mad and thinks he will have a fine to pay when he gets home, but his substitute swears that "no d——d orthodox Republican shall lunch off his nose." The latter has the floor for six days longer, at all events.

ALL the proposed constitutional amendments in Missouri, are reported adopted. The first amendment abolishes the district court system; the second abolishes the juror's test oath; the third abolishes the double liability clause for private corporations; the fourth abolishes the voters' test oath; the fifth abolishes the disqualifications for holding office on account of color, disloyalty, &c.; the sixth provides that neither the General Assembly nor any county, or city or other municipal corporation shall appropriate or set apart any public money, land or other property for the benefit of any sectarian school or college.

THE general election in Michigan has resulted in the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, placing railroad tariffs under the control of the Legislature. But the amendment striking the word "white" from the Constitution was defeated.

A WASHINGTON special says that "GRANT'S message is completed and forms a longer document than is usual with him, owing to the necessity of laying before Congress full statements of the action and attitude of the administration in reference to the Alabama question, the fisheries, and the European war. Fully one-half the document is occupied with these subjects. The President is making from day to day such additions to his message as are rendered necessary by the progress of events. Printed copies of the message will be delivered to the press in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston simultaneously with its delivery to Congress"

And are there no copies to be furnished the Western press? GRANT don't like the western journals since they denounced him so severely on the COX business and no doubt takes this method of punishing them.

A Washington special says:

The advices to the Republicans from Georgia are very confident in their tone, and claim the Legislature and all but one Congressman in the delegations of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. As the voting precincts are few and far between, and the election is to be held for three days, and the ballot-boxes are to be carried away from the polls for three nights, and remain in the custody of Governor Bullock's Commissioners, this confidence appears to be well founded. The registration in 1869 was 102,411 whites, and 98,307 colored. The election commences on December 21, and last till the close of the 23d day. It may be added here that the President, in his annual message, congratulates the country that with this Georgia election the work of reconstruction of the Southern States is completed, and it is hinted that he thinks this a good time to grant general amnesty.

OUR sprightly cotemporary, the Louisville *Sun*, thus alludes to the extent of the glorious results of the recent elections:

More than sixty thousand freemen have been enfranchised in West Virginia and Missouri alone. And yet this is only the beginning of the great political revolution that is setting in. Long before the centennial anniversary, our nation's birth, every citizen of the United States will be invested with his inalienable and constitutional rights, and the Radical party with all its corruptions, will be buried out of sight, and a happy people, twice disenthralled within a century, will sing their peans of rejoicing over its unregretted grave.

THE N. Y. Evening *Post* cannot be classed any longer with the echoes of Gen. GRANT—we judge from the following from its editoral columns—

The one cause—the only one—of General Cox's offer to resign, and of the abrupt acceptance of it, was that the Secretary was unwilling to prostitute his office to the service of mere party ends, and the President was determined that it should be so prostituted. Shall the clerks and officers of the government be taxed by secret committees to support political machinery The President says Yes. General Cox says No. And on this issue they go before the country.

THE Chicago *Republican* about despairs of the youthful ULYSSES. It says:

He stands charged not so much with unfaithfullness to his party as official misconduct and personal meanness; and these charges are so well established, so universally believed, and so freely enlarged upon that the organs of his own party even which speak in his favor or attempt his vindication, are the exception. No American President, taking for it the testimony of the Republican press, was ever more thoroughly dispised or deserved it better than the one who now dishonors the highest place in the gift of the people by his tenancy.

THE Cumberland *Civilian* says that inasmuch as the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will, inside of two months be completed to that city, it would suggest the propriety of changing the name to the Pittsburgh and Cumberland Railroad. The Connellsville terminus of the road is a thing of the past, and as Cumberland is now the terminus, it thinks the change very necessary one, as the name will then give a true suggestion of the extent, location and connections of the line.

HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER has been urged in some quarters for United States Senator from Virginia, but he has written and caused to be published a letter, in which he says that he is at this time wholly incapacitated under the Fourteenth Amendment from holding any office, either under the Federal or State Government. Since the war he has been quietly following his professional and agricultural pursuits.

THE Anti-Secret Society Convention which met in Syracuse last week, has effected a State organization, with GERRIT SMITH as President. The State is to be organized into districts, and lecturers are to be sent to preach the new crusade against secret societies. The greater number of the members of the Convention and of the State society seem to be clergymen who doubtless are at present out of employment and sadly in need of something "for idle hands to do."

IT is proposed in North Carolina to impeach Governor HOLDEN and Chief Justice PARSONS. The Raleigh *Sentinel* approved of it.

ROCHEFORT has enlisted as a private in the artillery. We hope he will not be prevented from making a dash at the earliest moment.

—An elopement recently took place near Cartersville, Georgia, and the Standard of that town thus announced it:—"And behold! as the grand luminary of day rose in the east and threw his rays of splendor over the works of nature and sparkled in his dazzling beauty as he glided upward the cherished pet of the household had vanished—whither no one knew. But mere conjecture was enough to solve the matter. Her flight was beyond the limits of the State, and once beyond the State jurisdiction, she became the bride of the one to whom she had plighted her vow without the knowledge of papa."

BINDING SHEAVES.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Hark! a lover binding sheaves
To his maiden sings;
Flutter, flutter, go the leaves;
Larks drop their wings.
Little brooks for all their mirth,
Are not blithe as he
"Give me what the love is worth
That I give thee.

"Speech that cannot be forborne
Tells the story through;
I sowed my love in with the corn,
And they both grew.
Count the world full wide of girth,
And hived honey sweet,
But count the love of more worth
Laid at thy feet.

"Money's worth is house and land,
Velvet coat and vest,
Work's worth is bread in hand,
Ay, and sweet rest.
Wilt thou learn what love is worth?
Ah! she sits above,
Singing, 'Weigh me not with earth.
Love's worth is love.'"

SNOW FLAKES.

Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodland brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft and slow
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded;
This the secret of despair,
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed
To wood and field.

—*Longfellow.*

TRUST IN HIM.

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before
The desolate paths of life;
Must bear in meekness, as he meekly bore,
Sorrow and pain and strife;
Think how the Son of God
These thorny paths has trod;
Think how he longed to go,
Yet tarried out for the appointed woe;
Think of his weariness in places dim,
Where no man comforted or cared for him;
Think of the blood-like sweat,
With which his brow was wet;
Yet how he prayed, unaided and alone,
In that great agony. "Thy will be done!"
Friend, do not thou despair;
Christ, from his heaven of heavens, will hear thy prayer.

HOW TO WOO AND WIN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I.

"Would you play the manly lover?"
Said a greybeard to his son,
"List, my lad, while I discover
How a maiden should be won.

II.

"Woo her not with boastful phrases,
Lest you teach her lips to sneer;
Still a suitor's warmest praises
In his conduct should appear.

III.

"Woo her not with senseless sighing;
Maidens love a laughing eye;
Tell her not that you are 'dying'
Lest she, mocking, bid you die.

IV.

"Woo her not with weakly whining
O'er your poverty of peif,
Lest she answer by declining
Both your sorrows—and yourself!

V.

"Woo her with manly wooing;
Giving hostages to Fate,
All the heart's devotion showing
By its strength to work and wait.

VI.

"Woo her not with idle prattle
Whom you fain would make your wife;
But with proofs that in life's battle
You are equal to the strife.

VII.

"Like the knight whose simple suing
Won the lady (says the tale),
When despite their lordly wooing
All the rest were doomed to fail;

VIII.

"'Lady' quoth the bold Knight Errant,
'Brief the story I shall tell;
I would wed thee; here's the warrant—
I shall love and serve thee well.'"

IX.

"And behold: his dexter fingers
Crush a horse shoe like a reed!
And within her lap there lingers
All the gold the Twain can need!"

Paris Fashions.

By the European mail we have the following report of the dress fashion styles which were prevalent and "coming out" in Paris on the first of November:

The Paris bonnet for the winter has a passe or front border, very much raised, and, in some instances, completely turned up; it has also a crown, and generally a curtain, the shape of which varies. A distinguishing feature of this winter's modes is the large colored ostrich feather, placed in a curve over the velvet or satin bonnet. Something very like the cap of former bonnets is also worn; it is made of lace and flowers; and worn under the bonnet. Hats are not much worn in town by ladies, unless they be very young ones. The two most striking types of hats are the Francitreur, very high in shape and very much trimmed with feathers and velvets, and the Marin hat, black and mauve, with the tri-colored ribbon. A kind of bobeche hat is also very becoming, with brim turned up behind and lowered very much in front, very high crown, dented down a little in the middle, with lorsade of black velvet and red gros grain ribbon twisted together and placed round the crown, and in front the tips of black curled feathers, above which rises a panache of red feathers.

Crinoline is decidedly given up this winter; that is, it has become invisible, and is replaced by the tonure Imperatrice, which gives the fullness required at the back of the waist, and supports the train of the skirt. This tonure is short for the costume and for the train-shaped dress a deep flounce is added to it. It is made with percale, and lined with very stiff gauze.

In the making up of the costume there is more simplicity than there was last winter. Usually it now consists of one skirt only and a jacket bodice with deep basques.

The new autumn costumes are made of soft woolen fabrics that are at once light, warm and elegant; among these cashmeres satin de laine and llama materials are the nicest. We must also mention the shawl costumes, best in keeping for traveling on the seaside, but also very generally adopted for town wear.

The tartan, Scotch plaid and vigogue shawls are all suitable for making up these costumes. The complete suit consisted of shirt, tunic and loose jacket with wide sleeves, or else of shirt and casaque.

The fringes of the shawl are kept for the trimming of tunic and casaque or jacket.

—It is said that every New York hotel has its free list, just like a place of public amusement. One hotel is said to have free guests who cost the proprietors about $25,000 per annum, and, although they maintain this burden voluntarily, they cannot give a good reason for it.

THE AMERICAN FONTAINBLEAU.

Twelve Thousand Acres of Land Stocked with Game—Splendid Shooting Within a Hundred Miles of New York—Formation of a New Sportsman's Club—Fine Fishing and Shooting Provided for the Ladies.

(From the New York World.)

The American business man, as a rule, can give but little time to field sports, and when he can steal a few hours from the tread-mill of his daily toil, is compelled to seek his out-door pleasures within a short distance of the city. Regular sportsmen and gentlemen of elegant leisure can of course look for noble game on the great plains of the far West, or in the fastnesses of the mountain ranges; but there are thousands of others who have as strong a love for the exciting ventures of the chase, whose business and families anchor them within, at the most, a week's time of the great metropolis. A visit even to the North Woods, where game, by the way, is not as plenty as in former years, is attended with great expense and discomfort; and a man who has but a week to devote to shooting, no sooner reaches the ground and gets fairly to work than he is obliged to pack up his traps and start for home.

Recognizing the want of nearer sporting grounds, two gentlemen of this city, well known to sportsmen and to the public generally, Fayette S. Giles and Genio C. Scott, a year ago conceived the idea of providing a grand park or inclosure within a reasonable distance of New York, and where game might be bred and protected as it is in Europe in the grand forests of Fontainbleau and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Both gentlemen had the necessary knowledge and experience to guide them in their undertaking. Mr. Giles having been a resident of France for six years, and actively engaged in field sports, both in the forests of Fontainbleau and in Germany, while Mr. Scott, who is particularly noted for his fishing proclivities, has enjoyed many an exciting wild bear hunt in the wilds of the mountain ranges of the Italian border.

Great difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficiently large tract of land anywhere near New York that contained the necessary requisites of stream, lake, upland, lowland, and forest; but at last a spot was found perfectly suited to the purpose in Pike County, in the extreme northeastern portion of the State of Pennsylvania. Here fine streams were found running through pleasant valleys, several beautiful lakes were within easy walking distance of each other, and a range of high wooded hills crossed the southern end of the tract. To add to the advantages and attractions of the country, deer were already found in the woods in great numbers, and woodcock, ruffled grouse, and will pigeons were met with at every turn. The streams were already stocked with spreckled trout, and the tract seemed really a sportsman's paradise. One of its greatest advantages was its proximity to New York, being distant from the city only four and a half hours by the Erie Railroad, and the sportsmen who had conceived the idea of establishing an American Fontainbleau, saw at once that they had found the proper location for it.

About twelve thousand acres of land were purchased, and in such a form as to include all the finest of the lakes, the mountainous country, and the best of the streams, the entire property being located in the townships of Blooming Grove, Porter and Greene. It was at once decided to form a club of the gentlemen of New York, fond of sporting, for the purpose of improving, stocking, and enclosing the tract, and an association was organized called the Blooming Grove Park Association. The animals now found upon the lands include the black bear, wild cat, otter mink, fox, opossum and deer, together with several varieties of squirrel and rabbit, while the varieties of game bird embrace the woodcock, ruffed grouse, quail, duck and pigeon. The lakes, eight in number, are are already stocked with fish of different kinds, and in the larger sheet of water, which is nearly three miles in circumference, a large number of black bass have been placed. Piscatorial works have been established, from which trout and other fish can be bred by millions, and turned into the lakes and streams, keeping them always well stocked. The different varieties of game will be bred in large numbers, in enclosures adapted to the purpose, and the young, as soon as they are able to take care of themselves, will be turned into the main park. In winter, fishing through the ice, with rabbit shooting and hunting fur-bearing animals, will prove great attractions to sportsmen, and sport of some kind will be provided the year round.

It is the intention of the association to erect a large and commodious hotel in one corner of the tract next season for the exclusive use of the members and their families, the presence of the ladies being expected and specially provided for. The list of members already includes many of the wealthiest citizens of New York, while many gentlemen throughout the country have enrolled their names as candidates for future honors in the hunting grounds of Blooming Grove. None but gentlemen of the highest respectability have been admitted to membership, as it is particularly desired that the ladies should take part even in the field sports should they desire. and it is requisite, therefore, that the society should be first class. Here will be an asylum where the enervated belles of New York can spend a season and in the sports of the field regain ten years of youth as capital for future campaigns at Saratoga or Long Branch. There is no reason why a lady should not learn to cast a fly and ensnare the wily trout as skillfully as the most expert angler, and with a light rifle they would soon learn to enjoy a wait upon a run-way for a final crack at the spotted deer. No more sensible, healthful or rational enjoyment could be proposed than a month's out door sport in a locality so well stocked with game, and it is to be hoped that such a pastime may find more favor in the future with people who usually spend their summer vacation idly making a tour of the watering-places and fashionable resorts, and from which they generally return to town more weary and languid than at the outset.

About three weeks ago, a party of seven or eight members of the association went down to Blooming Grove for a grand hunt, but being inexperienced, and thinking more of warm toes than fat bucks, met with but poor success, although they saw no less than sixteen deer. Last week two gentlemen more experienced in the chase, Thomas D. Winchester and A. S. Gatchell, both of Cortlandt street, visited the hunting grounds, and met with the most flattering success. On the first day three magnificent oucks were brought down, and on the second day another was captured, together with a large number of ruffed grouse, woodcock and quail, the gentlemen returning to town overjoyed with the success of their forty-eight hours' shooting. The largest buck weighed nearly three hundred pounds before being dressed, and two hundred and thirty-eight pounds dressed. The others weighed over two hundred pounds each, and more noble specimens were never brought to New York by any hunting party.

VANDERBILT'S GREAT GIFT.

The Commodore's Story, as Told in Washington Yesterday—A Noble Steamship Rotting in San Francisco Harbor—A Part of the Secret History of the War.

(From the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Commodore Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell, put in an appearance today in the Internal Revenue office, to persuade the Government to remit taxes to the amount of $1,150,000, due as the five per cent. tax upon the dividends of the New York Central Railroad. The Commodore was the brightest and quickest of the party, and though the talking was mainly done by Mr. Clark, the Commodore did not hesitate to thunder out his opinion, whenever he could get a word in edgeways, in a manner indicating that he was used to driving everything before him. The case is briefly this:

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

Made more money than they saw fit to distribute as an annual dividend, and desiring to expand their operations, took the money that should have gone to the stockholders and put it into permanent improvements, and subsequently gave the stockholders extra stock to represent the increased capital. This extra issue amounts to twenty-three millions of dollars, and it is on this that they first declined to pay any tax, their theory being that the dividend was made in such a way as to be outside the law, the Government consequently being entitled to nothing. Their point failing, they then argued that this surplus was accumulated after 1862, and was consequently largely outlawed, or did not come within the scope of the law. To this Mr. Douglass replied: "You must then be able to prove when and how it was made, and show what comes within the law and what does not." They ask time, and are given until January 1, 1871, to go over their books, and see what can be demonstrated by

SHREWD BOOKKEEPING.

They are again to appear, and be ready to submit upon argument the whole case to a final decision of the Commissioner. The Collector of the Fourteenth District has accordingly been instructed to withhold the collection on this dividend until January 1, 1871. As the distinguished party were about leaving Mr. Douglass and Mr. Smith, and as the Commodore rose to go, he replied in a sharp, shrill voice, "We'll make war if I don't get justice," and as the rest were making their adieus he continued: "I am not very good at this kind of business; the last time I was here it was on business that I could do better." Mr. Douglass asked what that was, and he replied, "It was about

MY SHIP VANDERBILT,"

And he continued, "I was served meanly about that, meaner than any Government ever served a man before or since."

"How was that, Commodore?" asked Mr. Douglass.

The Commodore answered. "Why, they never gave me my vessel back, and it is now the finest ship ever built, rotting at the wharves at San Francisco."

Mr. Douglass said he always supposed that the Commodore gave the steamship to the Government.

"Well," the Commodore replied, "I did, but it was in this way: One day I received a telegram from E. M. Stanton asking what I would contract to run down with one of my vessels and sink the rebel iron clad Merrimack, which was now about ready to come out of Norfolk.

"To this I responded that it was an affair of too much importance to be negotiated by telegraph, and I would be at the War Department next day. I accordingly came over was shown into the Secretary, and closed the door, and I asked him if there was any one else he wanted to talk to about this. He replied, 'Yes, Mr. Lincoln,' I said, 'Well, suppose we go

OVER TO THE WHITE HOUSE,

As I do not want to talk it over more than once. He consented, and we walked over together. I at once informed Mr. Lincoln that I was determined that I would not allow myself to do anything by which I could be ranked with the herd of thieves and vampires who were fattening off the Government by means of army contracts, that I had no vessels to sell or bargains to make except one. I was told to name it. I replied, I will undertake to sink the iron-clad the moment she comes out. I will present the Vanderbilt to the Government on condition that she remains under my control, and I act with her independent of any control from the navy. They assented, and asked when I could get her to Fortress Monroe. I said in thirty-six hours. They asked what my plan was, and I said to keep steam up, and protecting my vessels as much as possible by various means, to

RUN RIGHT INTO THE REBEL

And drown her; that no vessel had been or could be made by the rebels which could survive the concussion, or stand before the weight of the Vanderbilt, and that my plan was liable to fail only in one contingency, namely, that of getting an accidental shot where it would sink her. Well, in forty hours she was at Fortress Monroe, and I at once commenced to prepare her to resist the shot of the enemy; in ten days' time the Monitor came out and sunk the Merrimack, and I never put my vessel into action, but was there all the same, and ready. Now

WHAT OUGHT THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE DONE?

Why, returned me my vessel; but, no, they were too mean, and though she cost me $1,200,000, and I was willing to lose her, if necessary, to aid the Government, yet they meanly keep her and are letting her rot down, of no use to the Government or to any one else. But I won't ask for her; for when I put her into the service I gave the War Department a bill of sale for her for $1.

Mr. Douglass replied that this was a piece of secret history which he had never heard before.

Mr. Schell and the Commodore left, while Mr. Clark bade the Commissioner and Mr. Smith a parting adieu.

An "Infernal Machine."

It seems that the approved implements of modern warfare do not destroy human life rapidly enough; so an English inventor offers steam murder-machines as a new invention. The invention will, it is said, do away with all necessity for powder and also for horses to drag the machines, since the projectiles will be discharged by steam and propelled by the same motor. Since steam engines can now travel upon common roads, and in fact upon no roads at all, the dream of the inventor does not seem impossible of realization. He claims that an auxiliary steam army may be organized representing a bullet-throwing power of five hundred thousand men and and worked and controlled by two or three thousand engineers only.

—The "Selectmen" of Rochester, N. Y., seem determined to preserve order at their places of public amusement. At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance was passed prohibiting whistling, screaming, swearing and stamping at the halls and theatres.

THE HEDGE KING.

A Story for Little People.

(Translated from the German of the Countess Hahn-Hahn.)

In olden times every sound had meaning. The hammer of the smith cried as he struck the anvil. "Beat it well! beat it well!" The carpenter's plane screamed, as it worked, "Shave it sheer!" And when the wheel of the mill began to clatter, it called. "Help my friend! help my friend!" If the miller was a cheat it would ask slowly. "Who is there? who is there?" and then answer fast. "The miller! the miller!" Presently it would cry, loud and quick, "He steals well! he steal well; three pecks from the bushel!"

In those times the birds also had a language which all understood, though some chirped it, some screamed or whistled it, and with others it was music, without words. Now, they began to think that they had been too long without a chief, and they resolved to choose a king from among themselves. The lapwing only was against it. "He had lived free," he said, "and he would die free." He flew hither and thither, crying anxiously. "Don't do it! don't do it!" and at last withdrew into a solitary and unfrequented fen, and showed himself no more among his former companions.

The others, however, assembled one fine May morning, from every wood and field, to settle the business. There came the eagle and the chaffinch, the owl and the crow, the lark and the sparrow, and even the cuckoo was there, with the hoopoe, his sacristan so-called because he is always heard a few days before the other. A very little bird, which has no name, was also seen in the throng. The hen, who has heard nothing of the cause of this great meeting wondered exceedingly; she went about cackling incessantly, "What, what is to do?"

After some discussion it was resolved that whichever whould fly the highest should be elected king, and that the trial must be made that beautiful morning, so that no one hereafter might be able to say "I could have flown higher, but night overtook me."

At the appointed signal, therefore, the whole assembly mounted into the air. The dust rose like a black cloud from the earth, and there was heard amid it a wonderful noise of mingled whizzing, rushing and clapping of wings. The smallest birds were soon disheartened and returned; and, of those who continued their upward flight, none could equal the eagle, who flew so high that he pecked at the sun. When he looked downward and saw himself so much above all the others that his right to be king could not be disputed, he began to descend.

As he came near his rivals they hailed him with, 'Thou art our king; none have flown so high as thou."

"Except me!" screamed the little fellow without a name, who had hidden himself under the eagle's breast feathers; and as he spoke, he spread his untired wings, and ascended the blue air, until he nearly reached the gates of heaven. Then folded close his plumage, he sank down to the earth again, crying with his shrill voice, "I am king! I am king!"

"Thou our kind," said the birds, angrily; "through trick and cunning only hast thou become so!" and they determined on another mode of election; he should be king who could penetrate deepest into the earth.

How the goose then clapped and rubbed her broad breast against the ground; and how quickly the cock scratched a hole! The little one without a name, however, sought a mouse-hole, and slipping into it, screamed from within, "I am king! I am king!"

"Thou our king!" cried the birds, still more angry than before. "Dost thou think the fraud will be endured?"

Then they resolved to starve him in his hole, and the owl was appointed sentinel; his life was to pay the penalty of the rogue's escape.

By this time it was evening, and the exertions of the day having wearied them all exceedingly, they retired with their wives and children, leaving the owl standing stiff at the entrance of the mouse hole with his great eyes staring fixedly in. But soon he also felt tired, and said to himself, "I can surely take a nap with one eye, while the other watches the villain; he'll be safe enough." And so he shut one and continued to stare unblinkingly, at the hole with the other. The prisoner peeped out, and the sentinel was wide awake again instantly, he made a step forward, in went the head. But when the owl once more resumed his nap he forgot to leave one eye open; he closed both and slept soundly. The poor little fellow he guarded slipped joyfully away.

From that time the owl never dares show himself by day, the other birds are so enraged at his breach of duty that they would tear every feather from him if they caught him. He therefore never stirs from home until dark, when he goes out to catch mice, which he hates because of their holes. Nor does the little bird willingly permit himself to be seen; he also fears for his life. He slips along the hedges; and sometimes when so securely hidden that none can see him or reach him, he cries. "I am the king! I am king!" and the great birds call him in mockery, the "Hedge-King."

Locked in a Vault.

The New Orleans Picayune says the Louisiana Saving Bank is building a large vault. Admission to it is gained through large wrought iron doors, to which are affixed patent locks. These locks were put in order yesterday by a locksmith named Tympe. After arranging the fastenings of the door, he lit a candle, and proceeded inside the vault to see how they fitted. Closing the door after him the eccentric catch of the lock fell, locking him in. Those upon the outside could render him no assistance, since it was a combination lock, and no one knew the numbers at which it was set. In this narrow cell, shut in by the four walls of the vault and the huge iron door, the man felt as if he was buried alive. The only means by which he could obtain air or drink was through a small hole in the door, not the twentieth of an inch in diameter. The atmosphere of the cell-like place was fetid and noisesome, and the man felt as if he would suffocate. Fortunately he had carried with him into the vault a hammer and chisel, and with them, the only instruments he had, he proceeded to cut his way out. The work was slow and tedious, and required two hours and a half of incessant labor. He succeeded at last, however, and was taken more dead than alive from the vault. The wonder is that he did not suffocate.

—"Young man, do you believe in future state?" "In course I duz; and what's more, I mean to enter it just as soon as Betsy Jane gits all her things ready."

—Mrs. Sophia Briggs, of Marion, Massachusetts, has, during the past season, been bereft of her husband by a stroke of ligatning, of her only daughter by drowning and of her youngest son by yellow fever.

The Diamond Fields—Timely Words of Warning.

The late English papers contain advices from South Africa, which shows that all that glitters is not diamonds. An Englishman who has heen to the diamond fields writes to the London Times:

"Fresh vegetables are not to be obtained, and firewood is very scarce. A liberal allowance of lime juice is the only preventive to scurvy. Fat for frying and cooking will be difficult to obtain, as the cattle slaughtered are usually lean. As to the result of working much harder than any British convict, under a burning sun, upon the simplest fare, and surrounded by all the waifs and strays of both black and white society, the average earnings appear to come up to about £200 per annum. Of course, there is a chance of obtaining a great prize, and of which the public always hear, but of those who have spent their uttermost farthing and worked like galley slaves for many months, barely subsisting on the meagre fare, and who quietly retire, scarcely liking to own to their ill-luck, no one ever hears.

"The cost of passage to Durban, journey thence to Phiel, and outfit in England, Durban, Maritzburg and at the fields, may be estimated as follows:

Outfit in England, £12 17s; steerage passage to Natal, £16; liquors on board, £4; steward, 10s; landing at Durban, 10s; outfit in Durban, about £17; 14 days in hotels at Natal, at 10s per day, £7; coach to Maritzburg, 15s; cost of transport of self and goods from Maritzburg to diggings, including extra goods, £15; food during journey, 35 days, at 1s 6d, £2 12s 6d; provisions for self and servant, bought at Maritzburg, about £20; cost of making a cradle at the diggings, £4—making a total of £100 4s 6d.

This is an outside estimate, and should in no case be exceeded, while if the intended miner gave up providing himself with provisions and native servant, trusting to what he could obtain at the diggings, eschewed all liquors, and was careful to check all unnecessary expenditure, the cost of arrival at the diggings equipped for work could be reduced to £70. If a rifle and ammunition were taken, there would be a further cost of about £20, and £1 per barrel duty to pay at Durban.

Another correspondent writes:

"I have been two months at the diamond fields, and fear they will be the ruin of many young men who threw up their appointments to try their luck. Doubtless large numbers of diamonds are found, but considering the amount of capital invested by the diggers, the expenses of working, &c., &c., the business does not pay. After careful inquiry and observation I should say that five men in a hundred make a good thing, five more pay expenses, the remaining ninety make nothing. The work is hard, and must be continuous if any success is to be attained. I would advise no one who has fixed employment to leave it for such an uncertainty. I consider the press very much to blame for the accounts published. They tend to mislead. The successful diggers are heard of, the unfortunate not mentioned. I could mention many parties who have worked two and three months without finding a single stone.

"DIAMOND FIELDS, September 17.—Confusion, bustle and excitement something indescribable. Can give you no idea. Have seen lots of diamonds, mostly small—one, two and three carats. Am satisfied as a rule digging does not pay. One man in five hundred is lucky in a big find; others get next to nothing. Dreadful hard life here, but order kept pretty well. Three men found dead, but may be accounted for by excess of brandy. B—— and S—— of our party have found nothing after two months' hard work.

"You will doubtless have seen that a certain tract north and west of the Vaal river, containing a very large portion of the diamond region, was at the recent conference between Pretorius and Brand assigned to the former. Pretorius lately appointed a Mr. Hugh Owen as special magistrate at Slip Drift, and Mr. Owen accordingly presented himself on Wednesday last with a retinue of fifty armed boers; but he had no sooner declared himself magistrate, and expressed his intention of hoisting the Transvaal flag, than he was seized by a body of armed men, his coat torn from his back and himself dragged down to the river for the purpose of being thrown in. Indeed, he was not far from being shot down on the spot by some of the rowdies, but after a good deal of expostulation from the less violent, he was permitted to cross the river in a boat. In the course of a day or two a lot of the diggers are going to Hebron to pull down the Transvaal flag and throw Villiers, the magistrate there appointed by Pretorius, into the river. Pretorius, it is said, will send a command under Rouger to meet them. If he does it will lead to frightful anarchy and confusion; all the loose characters as they collect will form themselves into roving bands and go about plundering the country."

Anecdotes of Judge Underwood.

Judge Underwood, of Georgia, once attended a school examination in a certain town in that State, located in the midst of many hills. One of the boys displayed his oratorical powers qy reciting the well known selection from the tragedy of "Douglas" commencing:

"My name is Norval. On the Grampian hills," &c.

[The reader is supposed to remember the rest of the lines or he will not see the point.]

The Judge turned to a friend and said: "That was a very appropriate speech, very. The surrounding hills may well represent the Grampians, and it would require no effort of the immagination to clothe them with a sheep-stealing population."

Judge Underwood's son (since a member of Congress) ran for Solicitor General when a young man. The election was to be made by the Legislature, and the youthful candidate asked of his father some letters to a few members of the General Assembly, by way of introduction, &c. The Judge gave him letters, which ran substantially as follows:

"SIR: This letter will be handed you by my son, who is a candidate before your honorable body for the important office of Solicitor General to the —— district. I know of no man who has a greater hankering after office, and at the same time is possessed of fewer qualifications for it.

"Very truly yours, &c."

The youthful aspirant was triumphantly "put through" and had his hankering gratified.

—It is said that the largest room in the world is in a cotton mill down in little Rhode Island. It 750 feet long by 76 wide. The building, which is not completed, is 2,100 feet long, 76 feet wide and four stories high.

—The source of the wonderful rain-shower on a single grave at Mobile, Ala., has been traced to a wild cherry tree in an adjoining yard. The gentlemen who unraveled the mystery says it is quite common at this season to see the sap falling in showers from the wild-cherry, crape-myrtle and swamp-popular trees.

VARIETIES.

—Chicago is to have a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

—Fashionable sleighs, with a seat in the rear for a lackey, are to be introduced this season.

—In railroad cars the reason why they put locks on the stove doors, of course, is to "keep the fire from going out."

—A new secret order, called the "Sublime Order of Superior Mechanics," will be instituted in New Haven this week.

—Brigham Young has recently started a bank at Salt Lake City. The checks are made to read "to the credit of the Lord."

—A Cincinnati child tied crape on the door knob to see if the carriage would come to take them out riding, as they did the family across the street.

—The oldest Methodist church in America is the "Old John Street," in New York, which has just celebrated its 104th anniversary.

—Diamonds in the London market have fallen in value thirty per cent., owing to the great quantity offered by refugees from France.

—The word Barbecue is derived from the French phrase *de barba a queue*, which means from snout to tail, and is equivalent to "the hole hog."

—Boston is famous for dressmaking lawsuits. The latest arises out of a dispute, the lady asserting that the dress was spoiled in the making.

—A dancing master, in renewing his solicitations for patronage, wished to express his obligations for past favors, when the printer made him say, "Most respectfully offers his shanks."

—A death in New York, from hydrophobia, occurred on Saturday night. It was that of Lewis E. Beabeyt, of 154 Wooster street, a child of three years, who had been bitten on the 19th of August.

—A wealthy Kentuckian, returning from a southern tour, dropped into a Memphis restaurant for oysters, and was amuzed at having them brought to him by his twelve year old boy, who had run away from home.

—The suggestion has been made, in view of the high price of butter, that some one shall devise a good vegetable oil which may take the place, upon the table, of the product of the churn.

—Josh Billings says: "I don't believe in bad luck being set for a man like a trap; but I have known lots of folks who, if there was any first-rate bad luck lying around loose, would be sure to get one foot into it anyhow!"

—A census taker in a rural district in Missouri reports two pair of twins born in the last three years to a happy couple named Woodbine. Thus is at last found Mr. Fisk's favorite place "where the Woodbine twin-eth."

—The Chinese are not so anxious, after all, to come east. Several attempts have been made to induce them to engage as house servants in Boston and vicinity, but the San Francisco agents have in all cases reported that they have refused to come, except in colonies.

—Quite a number of Queen Victoria's Sixtieth Rifles having indulged in the impropriety of getting married without leave the British Government now refuses to furnish free passage for their wives from Canada to England.

—The daughter of an ex-collector of New York, received $80,000 worth of gifts at her wedding, last week, among them being a country seat on the Hudson, thoroughly furnished, a check for $10,000, and a coffee pot of solid gold, costing $2,000.

—They have just had a very successful Baby Fair at Oskaloosa, Iowa. The babies were divided into three classes, two for whites and one for colored. The mother of the successful black child received a gold lined silver goblet. The first prize, a forty dollar baby carriage, was given to a poor mother who had been in the State only a few weeks,

—A madman entered a house at Lake View, Ill., the other night, and made a stirring impromptu discourse, in which he exhorted the inmates to fly to heaven with all possible haste, in order to save themselves from impending doom. He then proceeded to assist them out of the world, and had injured several very seriously before he was driven from the premises.

—A foot-ball manufacturer, casting about for a light and permanently elastic stuffing for his balls, hit upon sponge, cut into small pieces and treated with glycerine. The material proved so decided a success that he patented the idea, sold his patent to be applied to upholstery purposes for $75,000, and to-day the procurement and preparation of elastic sponge is one of the most flourishing branches of commercial and manufacturing industry.

—The splendid spectacles of the aurora borealis gave rise to a most extraordinary scene at Caltanisetta, in Sicily. On perceiving the unwonted appearance of the sky, the inhabitants rushed out of their houses in wild dismay, trembling and shrieking. Some threw up their hands in despair toward the blood-red heavens, imploring mercy and forgiveness. Others leaped about the streets with violent gesticulations and cries of "The end is come!" or fell upon their knees, beating their breasts and confessing their sins loud.

—The gigantic elm on Old Rainbow meadows, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which has been the wonder and admiration of visitors for the last fifty years, is evidently going to destruction. It is now cleft to the roots, probably by some gale, and the top, a part leaning in one direction and a part in the other, indicates a speedy downfall. It is the largest tree in Hampshire county, and without a doubt in Western Massachusetts. It has long been celebrated for its size, measuring just below the branching of the limbs, nearly forty feet in circumference, and its destruction is to be regretted.

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph has the following: "The circus of the late lamented Col. Ames passed up Cherry street last evening. The horses, wagons and men were draped in deep mourning. It was certainly the first time such a company ever moved through our streets so silently, so gloomily. No brass band preceded it, and no shouts greeted it from the sidewalks. It passed to the fair grounds, where the horses and wagons are to be sold and the company disbanded. The murdered Col. Ames rests in Rose Hill Cemetery, and in a few days his company will be scattered to the four winds of the earth."

—The German soldiers now in France and fit for active service, it is estimated, number 600,000, and the horses belonging to the German army amounted to 160,000. The daily rations of these troops require 250,000 loaves of bread, 185 oxen, 40,000 pounds of bacon, 54,000 pounds of rice, 160,000 quarts of brandy, 40,000 pounds of coffee, 6,600,000 pounds of hay, and large quantities of hay and straw.

Weekly Post.

J^s. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
J S. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

GARABALDI has proved a great fraud as a French general. His Italian followers on the first fire of the Prussians took to their heels and threw away their arms. It is about time this pompous tallow chandler was burned out of sight.

THE revenue now comes in at the rate of four hundred and fifty millions a year. Three hundred would be sufficient for current expenses, to pay the interest on the public debt and fifty millions for the sinking fund. Why not then lift one hundred and fifty millions of taxes from the shoulders of the people at once? Will stupid GRANT recommend it?

OLD Virginia is not to receive any appropriations from Congress for improvements or public buildings, because she refused to keep Thanksgiving-day, but proposes the great Christian festival, instead, Christmas. Why don't Virginia do as we do in Pennsylvania—keep them both?

THE recent visit of SIMON CAMERON to Georgia, is accepted by politicians to mean an interference in favor of AKERMAN for U. S. Senator, who is to be succeeded by Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, as Attorney General. SIMON was only looking after his cotton plantation and railroad schemes; he don't care a baubee about Georgia politics.

THE New York *Herald* very appropriately introduces a long article upon the "Ricketty Condition of the Republican Party," with the following nursery rhyme:

When the pie was open'd
The birds began to sing,
"Wasn't that a dainty dish
To set before the king."

The Radical party is a most beautiful pie—fearfully and wonderfully made, and the black-birds that fill it are wonderful singists. The only tune that they are familiar with, however, is that of "office." This word frequently repeated sounds very much like the clacking of the veritable black-bird.

THE facetious GRANT once volunteered the statement that BUTLER went into a bottle and got corked up. We are now led to believe that both BUTLER and GRANT have been "going into" a bottle, or probably a number of bottles, of late. The gross incompetency displayed by BUTLER as a strategist, has grown into a wonderful diplomatic perfection of late, and now GRANT cannot do without his BUTLER. For the matter of that, if reports are true, GRANT'S butler always was an important personage in his household, even when he kept his "sod corn" essence in a stone jug.

THE *Commercial* is unusually enterprising in the announcement of a split in the Democratic party, which will be engineered by the Young Democracy of New York, with Senator ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio, for President, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Until the National Convention meets, we don't see where the split comes in. Senater THURMAN is in full communion with the Democratic party, and will be a formidable candidate for President before the Convention, but will never consent to be a candidate of a faction, whether of old or young Democracy. These stories are gotten up by the opposition for claptrap.

SIMON CAMERON has been to Georgia to cheer and stimulate the faithful with the light of his countenance. He has been satisfied of three things: That there is danger of the State going Democratic, that the Radicals must carry it, to have even the ghost of a chance in 1872, and that the only way to save the State is to send plenty of soldiers there. All the Radical moguls from GRANT down, unite in the same opinion, and the army will no doubt be sent upon its "noble mission" at an early day. GRANT has no sort of patience with the "Ku-Klux" since the November election, and knows full well that he can never be elected again, except by the bayonets and bullets of the federal army. He no doubt thinks that he had as well begin work in Georgia at an early day.

THE Radicals die hard in Alabama, as they do everywhere else. At the late election the people elected Democratic State officers by large majorities, and the Governor and Lieutant-Governor elect were duly sworn into office on the 25th inst. The Radical State officers, who have been repudiated by the people, refuse to vacate their offices, and the matter will go to the Courts for settlement. We trust that the Courts will come to the conclusion that it ought to go further, and furnish the usurping Radicals with free transportation to the penitentiary. This demand of the people that the will of the majority should be recognized, will no doubt furnish a fruitful theme upon which the Radical northern press can harp about Ku-Klux outrages.

THE Chicago *Republican* is not very complimentary of General JOHN A. LOGAN and his friends. It says that they are very indiscreet, and "have commenced to force the fighting throughout the State; and are just now vigorously engaged in all manner of personal denunciation against those who decline to indorse the claims of the pretentious bummer whom they would fain convert into a statesman." Speaking of LOGAN and his relations with President JOHNSON, it says that the "Big Ingun" advised the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill, and in fact all other Radical measures, until finally President JOHNSON took it into his head to veto a bogus cotton claim by means of which Mr. LOGAN was endeavoring to rob the Treasury of $90,000—he having a contingent fee of $30,000 in it. From that time forth, LOGAN was the enemy of JOHNSON and his administration. He had promised JOHNSON to stump the State of Illinois and the entire West in his behalf if he would order the payment of this claim. JOHNSON did not estimate the services of the gifted LOGAN at such high figures, and declined the proposition.

MR. LOGAN'S Alta Vela letter, read at the impeachment trial, shows his ability to figure in the *role* of a blackmailer, as well as reflects the highest credit upon the conduct of President JOHNSON in refusing to entertain any proposals from this time-server. MR. LOGAN made the Emancipation Proclamation the occasion for blackmailing President LINCOLN, and nothing but a Major-General's commission would satisfy him. Had LINCOLN refused, LOGAN would have stumped the North against him. The Senatorship, says the *Republican*, is LOGAN'S present *ultimatum*.

COMING TO THEIR MILK.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in common with the Republican journals throughout the State, insisted before the election that every Democratic candidate for Congress was an "arrant knave," or what was the same thing, a free trader. This, it was supposed, would touch the voters of Pennsylvania upon their tenderest point. Their election, it was asserted, would close our manufactories, and our twice ten thousand mechanics would be found begging their bread from door to door, their wives and children in rags and wretchedness; the grass would grow in our streets, and desolation spread over the face of the land. From the *Press* of Philadelphia down to the *Gazette* of Pittsburgh, the doleful, dreadful tale was sung, with variations to suit. When we interposed the record of the Democratic party of the State and in Congress, on the tariff question, we were answered that was all right enough, but Democrats were not loyal and should not be trusted with the possession of the government, else slavery would be restored and the National debt repudiated. This incoherent twaddle was about all we could get from the anxious seekers of place. It made no impression upon the people; we are glad to know, they were not to be diverted from recording a protest against the gross mismanagement which marked the course of Radical office holders and Ring monopolies. They saw through the thin disguise of rallying words, and would not be moved from their purpose by appeals, which in other days had done the work. They knew that the men who made them were insincere; that they did not practice what they preached, and thus it was that a large portion of the Republican party revolted and voted with the Democracy. Now that the election is over, the *Press* is willing to come down to facts and claim a very different state of affairs from what it pretended would be if Democrats were elected. It now says:

> The organ of the Free Trade League recently printed a table of the members of Congress elect, classifying them according to their position on the tariff question. The next delegation from Pennsylvania was set down as ten protectionists, ten free traders, and four doubtful. This is only another exhibition of the ignorance of New York journals concerning Pennsylvania politics. Thus far but two members of Congress elect from Pennsylvania have declared themselves free traders. Seventeen out of twenty-four are rigid protectionists, as are very probably the remaining five.

We do not believe there are two or one free trader in the delegation. To talk of free trade is an absurdity. There are those who are opposed to a tariff for protection, in favor of a revenue tariff, and of many modifications of the present tariff, but with our present national debt to talk of absolute free trade is not debatable.

THE colored population of the First Senatorial District of Philadelphia wants recognition in the shape of a candidate for Mr. WATT'S place. The man they have named is OCTAVIUS V. CATTO. At the meeting which put him forward the following resolution was passed: That "we, the negroes, deem it right and proper that we should be represented in high places, and not merely used as hewers of wood and drawers of water." There are enough negroes in the district to defeat any Republican who may offer, and the consternation among the white Rads is great. SAMBO must be bought off, which we suppose will be affected, but will become, in the course of time, a costly amusement.

A LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

London and Lord Mayor's dinners go together, and it sometimes falls out that they are jolly affairs; then again they are prosy and vapid; while at other times then aspire to be ponderous in the discussion of grave political affairs. Such was the Lord Mayor's Dinner on the night of the 9th of November, when the big-wigs of the United Kingdom, especially of London, sat down in Guildhall to discuss the good that the gods had provided, and afterward the evils threatened by the Czar of Russia.

The Lord Mayor, of course, presided, and was flanked on either hand, by the powdered and frizzed and furbelowed representatives of the nobility, both male and female. Among the noted guests present might have been seen the venerable GLADSTONE and his lady, Lord Chancellor HATHERLY and lady, the Earl and Countess GRANVILLE, the Bishop of London, foreign Ministers, M. P s, gentry, etc.,

The first thing on the bill was to kiss the "loving cup," the indispensable preliminary of the Banquet, and, if we are to judge from what followed in the after dinner speeches, the "loving cup" received more than a faint pressure of the lips, in fact that it was drained pretty much to the lees. The blood of JOHNNY BULL was fired, and if there is any particular time that our bovine cousins feel more in the humor for kicking up a dust than another, it is after a comfortable meal, and an extra quart or two of 'alf and 'alf.

GRANVILLE'S late article in the Edinburgh *Review*, perhaps toned down somewhat the profound notions of foreign policy to be presented, but what was lost of novelty in this was more than compensated for by the other political dishes on the bill of fare. Mr. CARDWELL was the first speaker, in response to the toast," "The Army, the Navy and the Volunteers." As the Fourth of July, properly spiced, fires the American orator, to undertake feats of rhetorical daring, so did this patriotic toast fire the bosom of Mr. CARDWELL. He told his delighted hearers that the officers and men in her Brittanic Majesty's service were paying close and careful attention to the progress of the Franco-Prussian war and were rapidly learning "all the lessons of practical experience which these terrible conflicts between two great nations, armed with all the weapons of modern warfare, are calculated to give." This will probably afford a tolerable fair explanation of the sale of Snider Rifles to the French, as it is certainly desirable to test them by practical experience.

Mr. CARDWELL could hardly be called enthusiastic in his praise of the Volunteer force, and compared the Reserve Army, which he proposed to raise under a Bill that he introduced into Parliament at the last session, to the Prussian landwehr. It certainly shows a commendable zeal for a man to admire his own military acumen, besides it often happens to be the case that even a fictitious military prowess, has a restraining influence upon belligerent neighbors. In his remarks he claimed that England now has such a military force and armament as to make her respected by the other powers of Europe. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, had somewhat broken the force of this assertion, by stating in the *Review*, some time since that England's power lay in her powerlessness and that she was really more "harmless" than safe, and that her strength lay in her wooden walls, which once being breached would admit the deluge.

After Mr. CARDWELL came the Lord Chancellor with a ponderous treatise on Neutrality, which made up in density what it lacked in latitude and longitude. "England," he asserted, "had acted with the strictest neutrality, and Prussia had been somewhat wanting in regard to neutrality, during the Crimean war, and had been accused of furnishing arms to the belligerents." From this it would seem that when Prussia furnished an abundance of war materia to one of the belligerents, she could not be regarded as "behaving with the strictest neutrality and legality," but then when England does the same thing it is quite a different matter, and

> "That in the captain's but a choleric word
> Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

A very convenient philosophy and adaptable to circumstances withal. In fact, the Chancellor's defense was so very weak that the Great Premier felt impelled to reinforce him with a new line of arguments. He particularly rejoiced in the triumph of leonine neutrality, which was so complete and extraordinary that it had excited the ire of both parties. This allegation is stereotyped for the use of British Cabinet Ministers, but some how or other, they all fail to state just what the complaints of France are. The dissatisfaction of both France and Prussia, according to the Chancellor is and was wholly unfounded. England could not sympathize with one power without sympathizing with the other, so not to do violence to her maidenly conscience she sympathized with both, and was ready at all times to supply either with deadly weapons to do each other to death, and that Prussia did not get them with the same facility as France, was owing purely to accident or her own lack of energy and enterprise. She was also equally ready to give gratis advice to both parties when they had the inclination to listen, and by so doing England could appeal with confidence to futurity.

The Premier is affected with some sort of gastronomic peculiarities, and instead of being jolly after dinner, like most of folks, he is given to lachrymal displays. Consequently, he prefaced his remarks with a graphic description of the horrors of the war now raging, in which more than three hundred thousand men had been placed *hors du combat* in the first month of the campaign. The figures are no doubt a little high, but then they sound diplomatic, and might be expected from a statesmen whose pen recorded the fact that the Anglo-French army was sent to the Crimea from Bessarabia! It is a little strange that he did not entirely omit this latter name, as he doubtless recollects that at the close of the war in the Crimea, no inconsiderable portion of that province was ceded to Roumania by Russia, without once consulting the wishes of the inhabitants, a course which he now regards with becoming aversion and pronounces opposed to the usages of modern civilization, though he formed a member of the government, which, in concert with France, insisted on it

> "Quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam."

The Premier cried out his cry, however, and dwelt at length upon the sort of a peace which France and Prussia should agree upon. Like Mr. SUMNER, at Library Hall, to a certain degree, and unlike him in other respects, he insisted that it should be durable, fair and equitable (whatever that may include) as regards Prussia, at once the victorious Power and the Power assailed. How this desired consummation was to be reached he did not deign to inform his drowsy hearers. We fancy that the French government would express a sense of their deep obligations to him if he could point out to them any mode of inducing the Germans either to cede or quit Strasbourg and Metz. However, to carry out the principle it would be desirable to have plebiscites in certain parts of the British dominions. Oude and the Punjaub, for example, have not been very long annexed nor has Burmah; nor, indeed, do we see why the principle should not be applied to other parts of her territory, which have been longer in her possession, but to which this test has never been applied.

Lord GRANVILLE was the last speaker, and seemed determined that the bill of fare should at least be famed for quantity even if its quality did not quite come up to the conventional standard. He first disposed of the charge that England could have averted the war in the first place, had she permitted her lion to roar his disapprobation of the naughty squabble, but excused her modesty on the ground that had she done so, it was quite probable that she would have had to take a hand in the shindy. But what was there to prevent the Earl from informing the late Emperor that if he went to war against the judgment of Albion, that she would furnish him with no munitions of war, such as guns, horses and trappings, etc.

He then went on to state the various "slight and inapt propositions" which her Majesty's Government had since made, and the desperate efforts they had used to bring negotiators together without any basis of negotiation—a cheap way of earning a reputation as peacemakers. "We were not," he observed, "without a shadow of hope that it might succeed;" on which very rational ground we suppose the Germans were expected to forego their military advantages and give the French every facility for renewing the struggle; in which case, if the Legislative Assembly took the same view with the Provisional Government, her Majesty's advisers were prepared to supply Germany with moral support, and France with arms. As to the actual negotiations between M. THIERS and Count BISMARK, Lord GRANVILLE knew nothing. Of course he did not—that was not his part. The Government had a right to tell the Lord Mayor what the conditions of peace ought to be, or to publish them in the *Edinburg Review*; but to say anything about them to the belligerents were quite another matter. He had brought M. THIERS and Count BISMARK together, and that was all he wanted. If they could not agree that was not his fault, but their own.

And then the bigwigs rubbed their eyes and went home to grumble over their gout and dyspepsia, in the happy consciousness that they had done their duty by the country and by the world, and each one feeling that he or she had contributed largely to the cause and future of Europe by enduring six hours of gastronomic and oratorical martyrdom in Guildhall, the envied of the great, roaring outside world of London; for to attend a Lord Mayor's Banquet is a preparatory step to the peaceful shuffling off of this mortal coil. How very like a Lord Mayor's Dinner are some of the "flat stale and unprofitable" Dinners that are eaten under duress in our own country!

THE *Gazette* says that one of the Radical Supreme Judges is blind. Hadn't he better resign, so that a wide awake man could be chosen to fill the vacancy?

WESTERN FREIGHTS.

Under the new consolidation freight tariff schedule, which was recently agreed upon by the eastern roads with ramified western terminii, the rates are materially increased. According to the formal article of agreement signed by the Presidents of the various lines, that are parties to it, no freights are to be received or transported for less than the full tariff rates and no inducements whatever will be offered to shippers, either directly or indirectly, in drawbacks, rebate or free passes. Under the new tariff, the following rates from New York to the points named, and *vice versa* will be charged:

New York to Chicago, per cwt., first-class, $1 60; old rate $1 25.
New York to St. Louis, per cwt., first-class, $2; old rate $1 65.
New York to Cincinnati, per cwt., first-class, $1 46; old rate $1 18.
New York to Louisville, per cwt., first-class, $1 75; old rate $1 40.
New York to St. Joseph, per cwt., first-class, $2 60; old rate $2 10

The rates to San Francisco are also to be increased, but the list of prices, with classification, has not yet been made public. The new passenger rates have also been agreed upon to the West and Northwest by these companies, but the competition to the South and Southwest will continue as the Great Southern Mail Route has not agreed to any advance in ticket rates. By the Western lines the following increased rates took effect yesterday: Chicago tickets advanced $4, Nashville $3, Cincinnati $3, Cleveland $2 25, St. Louis $4, Louisville $3, New Orleans $6. The California rates of tickets will not be altered.

The foregoing exhibit gives one a pretty clear idea of the imperial sway of our great lines of inland transportation. Whether the picture is a pleasant one for the contemplation of shippers, this deponent saith not.

IS OUT.

JOHN COVODE is ranging around loose. He came to the city expressly to "give it" to the Supreme Judges for appointing J. Ross SNOWDEN as an officer of the Court, and thus endorsing all his acts. This was a rebuke to JOHN, as he had, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, publicly proclaimed that the aforesaid SNOWDEN was a felon; that he had knowingly, wilfully, and with malice prepense, issued fraudulent naturalization papers, and scattered them in his (COVODE'S) District with the express intention of leaving him at home. It is a remarkable circumstance that nearly all the villainy in the way of election frauds, was practiced in that Congressional District. Repeating, fraudulent papers, ballot-box stuffing, was carried to a fearful extent by Democrats, according to COVODE, to defeat him and elect HENRY D. FOSTER, yet this year, when there is not a whisper of frauds, FOSTER'S majority is increased four-fold. The truth is, COVODE got up all the frauds and expected to raise a hue and cry which would put him through Congress, and it did with "wee" CESSNA'S aid.

THE AILANTHUS.

At last the *ailanthus* tree has found a defender, who presents its advantages in a glowing light, which if sustained by facts, will in a great measure compensate for the evil odor of its bloom. Mr. J. Q. A. WARREN, in *Appleton's Journal* for December 3d, points out its history and advantages which may be summed up as follows:

The ailanthus is a native of China, and was introduced into Europe one hundred and fifteen years ago, by the Abbe INCARVILLE, a French missionary. It soon became acclimatized, and was afterwards brought to America, where its propagation has been rapid and its growth vigorous.

In India and China the ailanthus has long been highly esteemed as supplying the food for the cynthia worm, from whose coccoons the well known foulard silks have been manufactured.

Of late years attention has been drawn to the cynthia worm, in France by the necessity arising from the diseases that have attacked the silk worms of the mulberry. The result has been a demonstration of the superior qualities of the cynthia worm in the fineness and durableness of its silk, and the number of cocoons that can be obtained from a single tree.

In England the nurture of the cynthia worm upon the leaf of the ailanthus has already become an important item in the production of the country, and a silk factory in Paterson, New Jersey, we learn, is now purchasing all the cocoons it can obtain with the design of naturalizing this particular industry in the United States. "Every man," says Mr. WARREN, "may convert his garden into a rearing yard for silk worms, and the unemployed members of his family may find an agreeable and profitable occupation," and Mr. WARREN adds, for the delight of all womankind, "Every woman can earn an extra silk dress." Certainly, if the latter proposition can be established, the ailanthus will soon become the most popular of all the trees of the garden.

A YOUNG lady of Ohio, having insuperable objections to becoming Mrs. SMITH, her affianced has assumed the name of DE FOREST MONTPENSIER.

GENERAL BOYNTON, of the Cincinnat *Gazette*, having got himself into a scrap by confusing the generation of DENTS, says in his last letter, that "all such error will be less likely to occur in future if the following short directory of the DENTS is consulted. The brothers-in-law are four in number, namely:

1. General F. T. Dent, who officiates with such urbanity at the White House and relieves the President of a large share of the heavy routine of Executive business.
2. Judge Louis Dent, who is an attorney at law practicing in the Courts of Washington and also in Washington. He was the candidate for Governor of Mississippi
3. George Dent, who resides in San Francisco, and is officialy connected with the Custom House in that thriving city.
4. John Dent, who is well known in New Mexico in connection with his lucrative tradership at one or two military posts there. His presence here led to a belief among several in the Patent Office that the gentleman who called and represented himself as a brother-in-law was the brother-in-law from the frontier.

THIS is what a California paper says of the Legislature of that State: "This mud volcano of ours, which gets in operation biennially and pollutes the whole atmosphere by its foul exhalations, throws up more laws at one eruption for the unhappy half million of people who reside within the limits of California than the British Parliament, which has to regulate the concerns of an empire that contains rising one hundred and eighty millions.

JOE HOOKER'S speech about taking Canada does not meet with favor from the Republican papers. The Columbus *Journal* says:

> General Hooker made a speech at Cleveland, in which he declared for another war, to effect the conquest of Canada. It would be disregarding the experience of the past to expect Hooker to be even moderately judicious. But should the General lead the invading army, judging by the exploits at Chancellorsville, Halifax and Quebec may be deemed safe.

JAY COOKE has bought another site for a country seat. This time it is in Oregon, and is known as "Castle Rock." It stands like a Colossal pyramid, almost without slope, 900 feet high, on a base with a diameter apparently less than its altitude. The summit is quite accessible by balloons, and there is a family, consisting of a man and a dog, living within forty miles of it.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING, of Baltimore has been received with great enthusiasm by his people in Baltimore and Washington since his arrival from Rome, where he occupid a prominent position in the Ecumenical Council. Under his inspiration meetings have been held by the laity wherein protests against the usurpation of the Pope's temporal rights have been adopted. It is understood that the Catholics of the United States will join the movement.

THE Chicago *Times* says that Senator CARL SCHURZ has given notice that at an early day he will tell the whole truth about the political revolution in Missouri. There was one truth connected with that revolution, to which SCHURZ can neither add, nor which he cannot diminish. The idea was prevalent that white men ought to be permitted to vote.

THE South Carolina State Senate will consist of 25 Republican and six Reformers; the House of 102 Republicans and 22 Reformers, giving a Republican majority of 99 on joint ballot. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator. Of the State Senators 11 are negroes and 20 are white men. Out of the 124 members of the lower house, about 80 are negro men.

THE Fort Wayne *Democrat* is happy to learn that a movement is on foot, in Washington, D. C., to erect a monument to the memory of that Christian woman and martyr, Mrs. SURRATT who, according to DONN PIATT, a leading Republican politician, "was hung for the crime of keeping a boarding house."

THEY take care of the blessed African in Washington, because he is the Nation's ward. But they suffered a drunken man to freeze to death in a station house cell because he was nobody's ward. It is not expected that the scholarly SUMNER will interfere for the protection of white humanity.

FLORIDA.

Confirmation of the Democratic Victory—A Democratic Congressman and Legislature Elected.

[From the Tallahassee Floridian, November 22.]

We think that we can safely say that the Conservatives have achieved a great victory. Sufficient has been heard to warrant us in announcing that William D. Bloxham has been elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor and Silas L. Niblack to the Forty-second Congress. Their majorities will be in the neighborhood of 500, and this, too, despite the frauds committed in Duval, Nassau, Leon, and Gardsden, by which some 200 votes were lost to us. We have also achieved a victory in the Legislature, having elected 13 out of the 24 Senators, giving us 2 majority in that body, being a clear gain of 4 Senators, and a majority of from 3 to 7 in the Assembly.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

The only thing that can prevent by any possibility the result indicated is a false and fraudulent count by existing authorities, and this the people of Florida, if we understand them, do not intend to submit to. They have worked hard, after years of suffering, to rid themselves of a foreign robber government. They have succeeded at the polls, and they do not intend to be cheated out of the fruits of their victory. They intend to put in office the men they have fairly elected, and woe be to him who shall attempt to deprive them of their rights as freemen. We happen to know their sentiments and intentions on this subject: and the intimation thrown out should be enough for the scroundrels who for four longs years have lorded it over unwilling people. They may take it or not, as they like. We can assure them, though, that the day of triumphant trickery and dishonesty has passed, and they will find it to their interest to repent and be honest men in future.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIAN VICTORY OVER GARIBALDI'S FORCE.

LONDON, November 28.—4 o'clock P. M.—The following details of the engagement between the Prussians, under General Werder, and the French, under General Garibaldi, near Pasques, in the Department of the Vosges, have just been received, dated Dijon, yesterday afternoon. The Garibaldians while on their march from Pasques, on Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were first compelled to fall back, but, reinforcements coming up, the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. General Werder next day, Sunday, took a circuit around Plombreres, and in this way overtook the French rear guard. Another engagement occurred, in which the French loss was 330 killed and wounded, and the Prussians only fifty.

It is said that Menotti Garibaldi had two thousand men under his command in the engagement.

By the capitulation of La Fere seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

In reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday the Tenth Prussian corps encountered the Twentieth French corps of General De Paladines' army. An engagement occurred, in which

THE FRENCH WERE DRIVEN

from a strong position at Ladon-Mazieres with serious loss. Subsequently, several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth corps, but were repulsed with a loss of forty. A French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was trifling.

The French claim to have won

A GREAT VICTORY AT MOVENEL,

Twelve miles south of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German First Army is alleged to have been beaten and driven back into their entrenchments before Amiens. The French Army of the North was greater in numbers, and better armed. The losses are obscurely given in thousands.

The Prussian huzzars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses were severe.

THE PRUSSIANS DRIVE THE FRENCH FROM AMIENS AND OCCUPY THE TOWN.

BERLIN, November 29.—King William has forwarded the following to Queen Augusta:

"VERSAILLES, November 29.—Yesterday, General Manteuffel, with a portion of the First Army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost one thousand in killed and wounded and seven hundred prisoners. The Prussian loss was comparatively unimportant.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is in the rear of La Mans, where Keratry has a French force of twenty-seven thousand men.

LONDON, November 29.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Evreaux, dated yesterday. The Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. This evening they were driven toward the village of Villiers by the Gardes Mobiles, who retreated in turn, when reinforcements came up for the enemy. 70,000 Prussians now occupy Amiens. There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the army of the Loire, all along the country between Pithiviers and Montgaris. Particulars are wanting, but it is said

THE FRENCH WERE GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL,

Having captured many prisoners and one cannon.

ENGLAND MEANS NOTHING

By shrieking for Turkey, but will back down as soon as she sees Russia and Prussia acting together. Odo Russell did not come to talk over the Oriental question, but to treat for a new armistice. Yesterday he interviewed Bismarck two hours. Bismarck said that the unconditional surrender of Paris would not be accepted.

THE CAPITULATION OF THE CITY

Would only be permitted when the conditions for a complete cessation of hostilities had been agreed upon; that those who threaten that the war will not end with the fall of the capital will be circumvented. The Provisional Government must bear the odium of making peace. Hunger and rebellion will speedily constrain them to complete submission with the dismantling of Paris, to arm which so many strong places were made defenceless. France will be so completely weaponless as to be innocuous for a decade, even should she turn to refitting her arsenals and replacing her artillery

The Duke of Mecklenburg has failed in his attempt to occupy Lemans, which was covered by a corps of 50,000 men, composed of Fierck's and Keratry's troops, commanded by Fierck. The main body, of D'Aurelles' army, still occupies an entrenched position around Orleans and Arthenay. The Germans attempted to encircle him by pushing forward the force commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, to Gien; another to Blois, commanded by the Duke of Mecklenburg; while the entire circle, directly in front of Arthenay, was commanded by Von der Tann.

The Government here has every assurance that

ANTI-ENGLAND FEELING

So strong that even old English residents find it necessary to absent themselves from the public places.

A special from Tours, to-day, says that on yesterday the right wing of the Army of the Loire, having repulsed during the previous day several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, advanced to Glen and Montargis and then commenced a movement toward Pithiviers, to form a combination with an advance of the right centre of the army at Artenay for the same point. While these movements were being made, detachments of the enemy were in every case driven towards Beaune, midway between Montargis and Pithiviers. There at 2 P. M., the enemy passed 40,000 men, consisting of the Tenth Corps, Fifth and First Divisions. The French assailed the Prussian positions from the south, capturing two guns. At nightfall the Germans seemed to be retreating further north. The German losses of the 27th and 28th were very heavy.

VERSAILLES, November 29.—The French yesterday attacked the German forces at Baume, between Montargis and Pithiviers, and were repulsed. Prince Frederick Charles was present and directed the operations. One thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

Official dispatches from Gen. Von Werder confirm the report of the

RUMORED CAPITULATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

LONDON, November 30, 9:30 P. M.—The *Globe* this afternoon publishes the announcement of the capitulation of the entire army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock to-night.

RUMORED CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 30.—The rumored capitulation of Paris caused a buoyancy in the stock market.

VERSAILLES, November 30.—It now appears that the greater part of the French Army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian Tenth Corps at Beaune, on Monday. From additional particulars which have just come to hand in the reports of commanders, there is no question but that

THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH WAS MOST COMPLETE

At least 1,000 killed were left on the field by the fleeing French. 1,000 unwounded prisoners had been captured by the Germans at last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

A sortie from Paris, made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday, was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS

Of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of the Parisians when they surrender.

ENGLDND CONDITIONALLY AGREES TO THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELI, November 30.—The *Independence Belge* to-day has a Berlin telegram announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed Conference for a settlement of the Euxine difficulty, provided that Russia will satisfactorily explain Gortschakoff's first circular.

THE WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA—CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30.—The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the Empire which show that the loyalty of the people makes Russia unassailable and fearless of any hostile alliance. Though no Ministerial instructions have been given to the press the St. Petersburg *Gazette* having adopted a partial policy, its sale on the street has been forbidden.

FRANCE AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 30.—Lord Loftus is awaiting the decision of the Tours Government as to the matter of sending a Plenipotentiary to the Conference at London.

A GENEROUS ACT.

LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch to the New York *World*, dated Berlin, on the night of the 29th, says: The deposits in the Strasburg Savings Bank having been seized and converted to war purposes by the French Government at the beginning of the war, the Prussian Government has advanced one million francs to the bank to enable it to resume payment.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee—An Early State Convention—The Feeling in Regard to the West.

Special to The Post.]

ALTOONA, November 30.

The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day at the Logan House, Chairman Mutchler, presiding.

The feeling generally prevailed for an early Convention, so as to get the party fully organized and in working order, and a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the Chairman to call a State Convention at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, at any time he may deem best, provided it is not earlier than the 4th day of March, nor later than the first Tuesday in May.

Also, a resolution appointing a committee of five, with Mr. Mutchler as chairman, to suggest a plan for the more perfect organization of the party, and present it to the next Convention for its action. The main feature is understood to be to make the chairmen of the various County Committees, members of the State Committee.

The recent gain of Democratic Congressmen in the western part of the State, and the manner in which that section battled for the election of Judge Packer for Governor, when her own chosen chief was defeated in the Convention, was duly acknowledged, and it appeared to be the general feeling that her claims must be recognized and that a western man must be the next nominee for Governor. Let this be followed, with the establishment of the main headquarters at Pittsburgh, and we will win.

J. S. L.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RALEIGH, November 30.—At twelve o'clock to-day, in a joint meeting of the Legislature, ex-Governor E. B. Vance was elected United States Senator. The vote stood: Vance, 94; Abbott, 43.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30.—Manning, Democrat, beats Joe W. Holden for the unexpired term in the Forty-first Congress from this District by 436 majority.

ATLANTA, GA., November 30.—Sam Bard, editor of the *True Georgian*, heretofore devoted to the support of Grant's administration, comes out this morning, declaring that the mission of the Republican party has ended, and hoists at the head of its columns the name of Hoffman as candidate for President in 1872.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

Interruption in Their Work—No Messages for Europe Until Further Notice.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

[*To Associated Press.*]

The steamer Robert Lowe sailed from Hearts Content, on Saturday last, to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which was injured about 65 miles from that point. We have just received information that the cable of 1865 has also ceased to work, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content. It is therefore probable that the steamer has grappled the wrong cable. As the steamer is on the spot, it is hoped both cables will soon be repaired.

Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility, it is, from some unknown cause, unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty, and very slowly. Notice is hereby given, that for the present, messages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment that messages can be received for Europe.

Signed, CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, November 30, 3:15 P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Ex-Commissioner Delano.

Estimated Tax on States for the Next Fiscal Year.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

REPORT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The report of Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was given to the representatives of the press to-day. It contains many important facts and recommendations. The Commissioner says: The estimate submitted in his annual report for 1869 of the probable receipts of the Internal Revenue series, and exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks for the fiscal year 1870 has been more than realized. That estimate was $175,000,000 and the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws are shown to be $185,235,867 07, an excess of $10,235,867 07 beyond the estimate. This aggregate includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $196,809 81; as well as the amount of commissions of collections. The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are $84,468,288 57, and for the like period of 1869 were $69,184,725 13, being an increase of 22 per cent. or a total increase of $15,283,563 44.

The total receipts of the last six months of 1870 are $100,767,579 40. For the like period of 1869, $90,865,419 16, being an increase of eleven per cent., or a total increase of $9,912,960 24. A comparative statement is here submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year of 1870 are $185,235,867 97. The total receipts for the fiscal year of 1869 were $160,159,344 29, showing a net gain for the present fiscal year of $25,196,523 68.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a continuous increase in receipts from excise tax from June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of $25,196,523 68. These figures and the deductions therefrom satisfy the Commissioner that there is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing our excise laws. The employment of spies and informers and the policy of paying moieties, in his opinion, are no longer necessary and the revenue service would be improved by discontinuing them. He recommends that the detectives be continued under the designation of assistant supervisors.

THE NUMBER OF DISTILLERIES,

other than fruit, registered during the last fiscal year is 770; the number of fruit distilleries registered is 2,120; total, 2,890.

THE SPIRIT-PRODUCING CAPACITY

of the registered distilleries for each twenty-four hours, as ascertained by surveys, is as follows: From grain, 759,377 gallons; from molasses, 24,903; from fruit, 126,271; total daily spirit-producing capacity, 910,551 gallons.

The returns to this office, for the last fiscal year, show a total production in taxable gallons, from material other than fruit, of 71,337,099; from fruit, 938,254; from fruit not yet returned, but estimated, 150,000; total yearly production, 72,425,353. The Commissioner says the production of spirits from fruit is likely to be largely increased for the current year, owing to the extensive crop of fruit grown in many parts of the United States, and because the act of July has relieved manufacturers from many of the requirements applicable to grain distillation, which, when applied to fruit, were found to be burdensome.

The quantity of spirits in bonds July 1st, 1869, was 16,685,166 gallons. The quantity entered in bond for the year ending June 30, 1870, was 71,337,069. The quantity withdrawn from bond during the last period, was 76,339,807. The quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1870, was 11,682,458. The quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1869, in excess of the quantity stated in his report for 1869, shown by the corrected reports of collectors returned subsequent to the publication of the report for 1869 is 21,328 gallons.

The Commissioner thinks there will be no material falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year. The plan of surveying distilleries on the basis of a forty-eight hour fermenting period for sweet mash, to which attention was called in his annual report, has been fully carried out, and its results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the Government. The distillers now very generally seem to be disposed to obey the law, and the orders and regulations of the Bureau in regard to the selection and adoption of the same Saccharometer. The Commissioner says the result of the investigations made are favorable to the selection of a standard article, and its use by the internal revenue officers having direct supervision of the distilleries. There is no authority of law for procuring this instrument, and he therefore recommended that Congress grant the Commissioner the necessary authority. The experience of the past year has served to strengthen the Commissioner's previous opinions as to the impolicy of changing the law, taxing spirits, and induces him to repeat the recommendation in his last annual report that the rate of tax and manner of its collection be left as they are now provided for. The receipts from this source for 1870 are $55,581,599 18, already within four and a half millions of his estimate after the present law shall have been brought into complete execution with such amendments as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary to perfect the system.

THE RECEIPTS FROM TOBACCO

Continue to be highly satisfactory. The receipts for the last fiscal year from this source are $31,350,707 88; for the preceding year they were $23,430,707 57. Showing an increase of $7,920,000 31. This increase of nearly $8,000,000 has not been spasmodic, but is a regular monthly increase averaging over $600,000 per month. The late crop of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to a general drought in many of the tobacco growing districts. The Commissioner call attention to what he thinks are defects in the law by which great irregularities exist and he claims that there is

BUT ONE REMEDY FOR FRAUDS

perpetrated, and that is to make the tax on all descriptions of tobacco uniform. Less inequality would then exist under a tax of thirty-two cents per pound than under the present rates. With this uniform rate on all manufactured tobacco, the revenue can be collected with much greater facility than at present. He is also satisfied that the honest and large portion of the tobacco trade are generally in favor of a uniform rate or tax on all descriptions and grades of manufactured tobacco, and while a portion of the trade favor a tax of sixteen cents, a larger majority are indifferent as to the rate, whether sixteen or thirty-two cents per pound, provided the tax is uniform, is thoroughly collected, and the manufacturer left free to manipulate his product as he pleases.

There are fifteen export

BONDED WAREHOUSES

for the storage of manufactured tobacco in bond for exportation. These are all in eastern cities except one at New Orleans and one at San Francisco. Repeated applications have been made for additional warehouses, but believing that it was the design of Congress not only to abolish the old system of class warehouses for tobacco and snuff, but to limit the facilities for bonding to such goods as were in fact intended for exportation and also believing that the distinguishing feature of the present law, and that which made it radically different from previous laws on the subject of manufactured tobacco, was the pre-payment of tax by means of stamps before the removal of goods from the place of manufacture, the Commissioner has denied these applications for the reason that the number of bonded warehouses already established greatly exceeds that actually required to accommodate the export trade. The whole amount of tobacco stored in these warehouses is 19,612,529 pounds; withdrawn for exportation, 8,238,097 pounds; withdrawn upon payment of tax, 12,000,877 pounds. Only about two-fifths of the goods bonded were actually exported, the balance not being intended for foreign markets. The fact is goods are shipped by the manufacturers in bond, and being stored, are consigned to wholesale dealers and jobbers, thus securing to the latter the advantage of placing the goods upon the market without the prepayment of the taxes, which the law requires in all other cases before the removal of the goods from the manufactory. By shipping these goods in bond, the dealers and jobbers receive on an average from four to five months credit, and as this privilege can only be enjoyed by dealers and jobbers in the seaport towns, where by law these warehouses are authorized to be established, it creates an inequality in the trade, preferring one class of dealers over others, and is

THE SOURCE OF MUCH COMPLAINT.

To remedy this inequality, and correct the evils of this system, I would recommend that the law be so amended as to allow no goods entered for export in bonded warehouses to be withdrawn therefrom for consumption, upon payment of tax, until twelve months from the time they were so bonded. By limiting the time for withdrawal, no goods will be entered except such as are actually intended for export, and the privilege of withdrawing for consumption after twelve months, will relieve any parties who, having entered goods for export, fail afterwards to export the same. Should it be deemed inexpedient to limit the time before which permits for the withdrawal of goods, on the payment of tax, are not to be issued by the Collector, then I would suggest that further authority be given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to establish bonded warehouses at other places than ports of entry, giving like facilities for bonding and equal time, before the payment of taxes, to wholesale dealers and jobbers in manufactured tobacco in other large cities.

The Commissioner calls attention to

DEFECTS AND CONTRADICTIONS

in the act of July 14, 1870, incident to closing the labors of the session. It is believed to have been the intention to retain all taxes imposed upon the sales of distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors, by the act of July 20, 1868, and acts amendatory thereof—section two of the act of July 14, 1870. Nevertheless, it repeals the tax upon the sales of malt liquors. It was evidently the purpose of section five to empower collectors to remit at any time prior to August 1, 1872, all penalties for issuing instruments unstamped, unless the omission of stamps was with fraudulent intent. But owing to the change made in the bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, the letter of the law is such as to postpone until August, 1871, the relief which was designed to be immediate. It is believed to have been the intention to continue the five per cent. tax until August, 1870, and to substitute a tax of two and one-half per cent. therefor on and after that date, but owing to the peculiar language of the statute, no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five calendar months of 1870.

According to a recent decision of the Circuit Court in Pennsylvania, in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Barnes, Collector, no tax can be withheld from dividend coupons on interest payable during the first seven months of 1870, and it is further maintained that corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon dividends payable during the remaining five months. The right to withhold the tax from the salaries of persons in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, during the first seven months of 1870, turns also upon the points involved in the case. The amount of tax, indirectly involved in this question, is $6,000,000. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court, until it shall have been affirmed by the Court of last resort. Steps have been taken, thesefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon the questions in issue.

THE TAX ON RECEIPTS FOR MONEY.

The repeal of the tax upon receipts for money includes practically a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight draft bank checks, etc. A person who has money on deposit, instead of drawing by check, receives the money and gives his receipt, which is retained by the bank as a voucher. This practice is increasing and seems likely to become general. While it is an evasion of taxes, it is one for which the present law provides no remedy.

The repeal of

THE SPECIAL TAX UPON APOTHECARIES

Takes effect May 1, 1871, after that time they must either abandon the dispensing and sale of wines and spirits officinal upon physicians' prescriptions or otherwise, or pay special taxes as liquor dealers, unless there shall be additional legislation on the subject. So far as they are concerned, the act of July 14, 1870, has increased the taxes.

The law of August 5, 1861, apportioning

A SELECT TAX

Of $20,000,000 per annum among the States and territories has been complied with by all except Delaware, the Territory of Colorado and the eleven insurrectionary States. Subsequent legislation provided for collecting this tax in Delaware and Colorado by the internal revenue officer, and in the eleven insurrectionary States by the appointment of United States Commissioners. While the quota of the eleven insurrectionary States was $5,153,891 32, there is still uncollected $2,661,782 62.

THE ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS

in each State and Territory from internal taxation after the act of July 14, 1870, shall be in full force, is as follows:

New York	$ 20,802,545
Ohio	16,062,444
Illinois	15,202,620
Pennsylvania	9,809,265
Kentucky	8,709,345
Virginia	4,569,083
Missouri	4,481,590
Massachusetts	4,444,179
California	3,086,817
Indiana	4,087,190
Maryland	3,756,445
New Jersey	2,021,244
Michigan	2,009,892
Louisiana	1,902,087
Wisconsin	1,670,773
North Carolina	1,198,434
Connecticut	1,023,207
Tennessee	896,724
Iowa	864,096
West Virginia	559,437
Georgia	534,211
Rhode Island	462,180
Delaware	314,176
Maine	260,665
New Hampshire	232,501
Minnesota	227,663
Alabama	216,960
District Columbia	217,870
Texas	173,470
South Carolina	149,219
Kansas	135,156
Oregon	129,181
Mississippi	122,159
Arkansas	114,595
Nebraska	86,326
Vermont	86,143
Nevada	84,586
Florida	70,208
Montana	52,935
Washington	40,931
Colorado	34,658
Idaho	32,866
New Mexico	28,000
Utah	26,422
Wyoming	15,037
Arizona	8,461
Iowa	4,255
Total	$111,418,034

UTAH.

Mormon Militia Held to Await Action by the Grand Jury—A New Radical Dodge to Cheat [a Regularly Elected Democratic Congressman out of his Seat.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

OMAHA, November 28.—The parties in Salt Lake City, charged with drilling contrary to the Governor's proclamation, have been held in bonds of from $2,000 to $5,000 to await the assembling of the Grand Jury. These parties were afterwards serenaded at their residences.

SALT LAKE, November 28.—The Government survey between Nevada and Utah makes several important mining districts, heretofore considered in Nevada, in Utah, among which are the Pioche, Shoshone and Smoky Valley. These places give Democratic majorities. Pioche alone gave 126 for Kendal over Fitch for Congress. This will probably return Fitch to Congress, but the Democrats still elect most of their ticket.

ALABAMA.

The Radical ex-Governor, by the Aid of His Negro Senate and the Bayonets of Grant's Myrmidons, Locks Out His Democratic Successor.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—The city is full of excitement, and the wheels of the State government are entirely locked. Smith and Bingham still claim to be Governor and Treasurer respectively, and each retain possession of the offices. Smith has obtained a number of troops from the commanding officer here, and they are posted in front of the entrance to the Executive room and the Treasurer's office. The Senate met and adjourned. The House passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, the Senate concurring, that a committee of six, consisting of three from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to ascertain without delay, upon whose application, by whose authority, and for what purpose, said military force was quartered in the Capitol, and that the General Assembly desist from further proceedings until the report of said committee be received and acted upon.

Two Republicans voted against this resolution.

RADICAL TRICKERY.

The Governor and State Officials of Arizona Implicated in Congressional Election Frauds.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 28.—A Los Angelos telegram says: The latest returns from Arizona gives Brady, Democrat, a majority for Congress of over 800. Fraudulent votes for M'Cormick, the Republican candidate have been discovered. Governor Stafford, the Secretary of State, Surveyor General and other high officials are implicated in the fraud.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

of the Muscular system.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞See symptoms above.

☞**No Family Should be Without it.**

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND IMPROVED ROSEWASH

Cures Secret Diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD, BLOOD, BLOOD,

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier; my Extract Buchu is a diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

D

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H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Walter Thompson, of Allegheny, Killed.

The frequent accidents and loss of life from the careless or ignorant use of fire-arms does not seem to have the slightest effect upon those who have occasion to use loaded weapons, so far as making them more careful and precise in their handling, and every day we hear of the maiming or killing of some one by carelessness.

Last night the body of Walter Thompson, the son of Robert Thompson, Esq., painter, residing on South avenue, Allegheny, was brought home from St. Louis, where he was killed on last Friday by the accidental discharge of a musket. It appears that the young man, who was but eighteen years of age, left here last week, and at St. Louis he went aboard a steamer which was loaded with muskets and ammunition for the Indian country.

From the evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury, it appears that the unfortunate man had borrowed a musket for the purpose of killing a cat, and had attempted to fire off the load, but, owing to a defect in the percussion of the cartridge, it failed to explode. At this time the mate of the boat, knowing that he was very little acquainted with the use of such a weapon, urged him to desist, telling him he was afraid he might shoot himself. He laughed at his fears, and declared there was no danger, as the gun would not go off, and apparently not knowing the character of the weapon, held it close to his left breast, with the words "look here, there is no danger!" pulled the trigger, and fell dead at the feet of the horrified man. The ball entered the cavity of the chest a little to the right and above the heart, severing the aorta, and, as already stated, producing instant death. Upon intelligence of the unfortunate occurrence, a telegram was sent to his father, who immediately ordered the Coroner to send his body home.

HORSE STEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

Thievery by Wholesale—An Energetic Rascal—Livery Men Swindled.

On Saturday evening there was developed, at the office of Alderman Bowden, several cases of horse stealing of a very bold nature. We learn that on last Thursday an individual giving his name as Dorrington, visited the livery stable of Jackman & Son, on Penn avenue, and hired a horse and buggy, as he alleged, for a couple of hours. The horse and buggy were got ready and Dorrington paid the hire in advance and drove off. His journey, however, ended at the stable of Wilson & Morrow, of Allegheny, where, it has since transpired, the fellow disposed of the horse and buggy at a fair price. His next operation in this line occurred on the same afternoon. He called at Mr. Swearengen's stables, on Fourth avenue, and hired another "rig," which in a very short time afterward he disposed of to some other party. His next visit was to Burn's livery stable, and, procuring another horse and buggy, drove up to McCallin's stables, on Fifth avenue, and sold out to Mr. McCallin. His last venture in the horse and buggy business was at the stables of Mevay & Co., on Seventh street, where he hired another rig, for the whole of Friday. This last lot has not yet come to light, although Mr. Mevay has been informed that Dorrington sold it in Noblestown.

At a late hour on Saturday, Mr. Andrew Jackman received a letter from Dorrington, telling of his transactions, and informing him where all the horses and buggies had been disposed of, but requesting him not to make any informations against him as the parties who had the horses and buggies were bound by law to return them to their rightful owners. Mr. Jackman, however, contrary to the advice given him by Mr. Dorrington, has made information against him, charging him with horse stealing. Alderman Bowden thinking that the individual in demand has gone to Wheeling, has telegraphed to that point and has dispatched officers in other directions in search of the accused. We hope to be able to chronicle Dorrington's arrest at an early day.

The several horses and buggies, save the one hired from Mevay & Co., have all been returned by the purchasers to the rightful owners. Those who invested in the property sold by Dorrington are quite anxious to interview him.

Receipts.

The following is the receipts for the last nine months, for the various steam and passenger railways reporting in the city, also the bridges and amusements.

P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	$1,806,077
Allegheny Valley	302,636
Connellsville	188,812
Citizens Passenger	114 488
Manchester	106,083
Birmingham	55,983
Oakland	16,881
Wylie street	16,381
St. Clair street Bridge	37,815
Hand street	12,710
Monongahela Suspension	28,449
Birmingham	16,510
Opera House (7 months)	67,760
Tripp's Varieties	24,868
Barnet's Museum	19,909

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A Man Cut in Two—The Jury Censure a Corporation.

On Saturday evening Coroner West was called upon to hold an inquest, at Cemetery Station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The victim was Hirm Ray, a middle aged man, who at the time he met his death was walking along the track of the road. He thought that he heard a train approaching and stepped from the main track upon a siding in order to let the train pass. Unfortunately, however, the man stepped directly in front of a dump cart which was coming rapidly down the side track, of its own accord. It was dark at time and Ray was knocked down and cut almost in two, dying in a very short time afterward from the result of his injuries. The point where the accident occured was at Dinsmore's Tunnel where the side track was used by dump cars, employed in carrying away the gravel excavated for the making of the tunnel. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death through the neglect of the proper authorities to have any signals or lights upon the dump care.

MR. JAMES GORMLY, an aged resident of Pittsburgh, but lately of Allegheny city, died yesterday morning, of paralysis. He was well and favorably known throughout this section, and for more than twenty years was connected with the Commissioners office. His demise will be deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintances.

A Profitable Oil Farm.

Mr. James McCray has for some years owned a farm of 160 acres on the top of a ridge of hills on the east side of Petroleum Centre, Penn. While the Coquette well at the foot of these hills was flowing 1,000 barrels of oil per day, and other wells around it were yielding equaly large quantities, Mr. McCray was operating with small leases of oil lands, and by industry and prese vance accumulated $75,000, in blissful ignorance of the streams of wealth lying beneath the hay and oats he prudently cultivated on his own farm. Last April, however, Mr. Jonathan Watson drilled a well on his farm that pumped 400 barrels a day, and this well, in those days when 100 barrels is considered a great yield, gave an importance to the propety, and attracted crowds to obtain leases. The fortunate owner has now an income of $7,000 a day. There are about thirty wells on the farm, pumping from 50 to 300 barrels a day each. Mr. McCray demands half the oil as royalty, and in some instances receives $1,000 to $1,500 an acre bonus besides.

FIRE IN LITTLE WASHINGTON.

Three Buildings Destroyed.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Howarth's Marble Works in Washington, Pa. The flames speedily spread to Metzgar & Co's news depot and subsequently to the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line. In a very short time, the three buildings were in ruins, notwithstanding the efforts of the citizens to put a stop to the progress of the devouring element. As yet we have been unable to learn the amount of the entire loss or the insurance thereon. The fire is said to have originated from a defective flue.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.

An Invalid Robbed by a Nurse—Fits in the Allegheny L ck-up—A Sad Affair.

At an early hour yesterday morning, an Allegheny policeman found a woman wandering about Anderson street, near the end of the Hand street bridge, in an evidently demented condition. He took her to the Mayor's office, and provided her with a cell. She had been but a short time incarcerated, when she was taken with a violent fit, which lasted for nearly an hour. On her recovery she stated that she lived in Charleston, South Carolina, where her husband was the proprietor of the Planter's House, a well known hotel on George street. During the rebellion she had received a severe wound in the head by the accidental explosion of a bomb shell. Ever since, she stated, she had "not been herself." Last week her husband put her in charge of a nurse and started her for this city, where she says she was to visit a brother of hers and remain a while for medical treatment. Before starting, her husband had given the nurse who accompanied her a sum of money, how much she was not aware, but it was to be used in defraying the expenses of the trip from Charleston. The unfortunate woman states that while the train was on its way from Baltimore to Harrisburg that it stopped a short time at York, Pennsylvania. Here the nurse left the car, as she stated, to obtain some refreshments, but failed to return. On telling her story Mrs. Hunter, which is the name she gives, was passed by the railroad officials to this city.

Almost all day yesterday the poor woman suffered greatly, and in the evening was conveyed to the Poor Farm, where she will doubtlessly be properly cared for until her friends become aware of her situation.

Important Question for the Bricklayers' Union.

The Bricklayers' National Union will meet in this city on the 9th of January next. The most important business of this session will be the negro question; or the right of colored men to form unions under the jurisdiction of the National Union. The question came up in the Washington Convention some two years ago, and was laid over without definite action. Last year President Gaul thus forcibly presented it in his annual message: "One of the most important questions which I deem it the duty of this Convention to act upon, is the status of the colored bricklayers of the South. The colored men every where are beginning to understand that benefits and special privileges may be enjoyed by unity of action and combined effort; and as a consequence, they are taking steps towards the formation of trades unions. No application has yet been received by your Executive for a charter from the National Union, but we must not be surprised if they should ask to be admitted to the protecting folds of fellowship with the rest of the craft. There are no provisions in the Constitution which empowers or forbids the Executive to grant a charter to such societies of colored bricklayers, and it is a question of too great importance to admit of any discretionary power on the part of your Executive, I earnestly recommend that this issue be fairly met and decided. The Union will meet, it is understood, in Lafayette Hall, and the proceedings will be very interesting.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is in the oil regions.

THE Venango *Spectator* calls attention to an establishment in Franklin where young girls are in training for the "Female Minstrel" business. It wants the place squelched.

WE learn that track-laying on the Chartiers Railway has been completed to within about four miles of Canonsburg. It is confidently expected that the cars will commence running to that point by the 20th of December—by the 1st of January at farthest.

HON. JACOB HOFFMEN, of Reading, died on Monday night last, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Hoffman was a lawyer, and especially noted as a successful conductor of ejectment cases. He was once a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and at other times for State Senator and Representative.

THE Clarion *Democrat* learns of the death of Rev. S. S. Stuntz, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church in that place, and Principal of the Carrier Seminary. He died from dropsy, on the 30th of last month, at Jamestown, Ohio, after a painful illness of eight months.

DR. JAS. L. THAYER, the circus proprietor, is one of the men who seem born to misfortune. He started out from Girard last spring with a brau new show, and did well for a time, but has at last fallen into the hands of the Sheriff at High Point, N. C. This is his second experience of the kind within two years. The Doctor's many genial qualities make him hosts of friends, who will be sorry to hear of his bad luck.—*Erie Observer.*

THE cause of the late disastrous fire at Parker's Landing has not been clearly ascertained, but on Thursday a man named Spal, who kept a clothing store in the town, was arrested on a charge of having set fire to his own building, to obtain the insurance on his stock of goods. A young woman, who had been his mistress for a long time, exposed him, and it is said will appear against him when brought to trial at Kittanning, where he is at present confined.

THE Western Pennsylvania Railroad bridge across the Conemaugh river, near Blairsville, which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, 9th inst., was opened for travel on Saturday last. The length of the bridge and trestle work is one thousand seven hundred feet, requiring two hundred thousand feet of lumber to construct it. The materials are the best that could be procured, being white oak and North Carolina yellow pine.

GEORGE BUSH, a resident of Salem township, in this county, was found dead in his barn on Friday morning last. Appearances indicated that death had been caused by his own act, and was premeditated. A bullet hole was discovered on the side of his head, the hair scorched about it, and in his hand a four-barreled pistol, one barrel of which had been discharged, and the rest loaded with ball-cartridge and capped. Mr. Bush had disappeared about three o'clock of the afternoon previous, and although search was made for him, the body was not discovered until late the next morning, by one of his sons. The body was discovered in a dark foddering gangway in the barn, not much used.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

AT one of the railroad depots not far from Johnstown, travelers were recently amused in this wise: A merchant purchased a ticket, and then addressed the agent:

"Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this 'ere office until the train starts. I'm afraid somebody will steal him."

"You can't do it," said the clerk. "Take him out."

"Well, stranger, that is cruel; but you're both dispositioned alike, and he is the kinder company for you."

"Take him out!" roared the clerk.

"Well, stranger, I don't think you're honest, and you want watching. Here, 'Dragoon,'" said he to the dog, "sit down here and watch this fellow sharp!" and turning on his heel, said to the clerk, "put him out, sir, if he is troublesome."

The dog lay there till the train started, watching and growling at every movement of the clerk, who gave him the better part of the office.

GEORGE BUSH, a resident of Salem township, committed suicide in his barn on Wednesday night of last week, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. On that evening, shortly after dark, he informed his family that some one was calling him outside, and, taking his revolver, started out. The report of a pistol was heard about half an hour afterwards, when a search was instituted for Mr. Bush, but without effect. Several of the neighbors were visited by the family, but no one had seen him; and it was not till the next morning that he was found in his barn, dead. He was aged about fifty-five years and leaves a family of grown-up children. His remains were interred in the orchard, on the premises, on Friday. Deceased had been laboring under spells of insanity for about two years, and his family were in constant dread of him.—*Greensburg Argus.*

ON Tuesday last, as Mr. James Loudon, with his wife and child, were driving a two horse wagon down Blair street, in Hollidaysburg, a couple of children ran in front of the horses with a wheelbarrow, which frightened them and set them to running. Mr. Loudon was thrown out of the wagon, and but little injured. Mrs. Loudon, with the child in her arms, attempted to jump, but was thrown out, and had her leg broken at the ankle. The child was uninjured.

LAST week another of those boxes filled with nice kindling-wood—Price $31.50 per box—made its appearance at the Butler Express office. It was addressed to an enterprising resident of the town. When he made his appearance he was asked if he knew what the box contained. Said emphatically that he just did. "Hadn't he better open it in the office?" "Not much;" and off he went with his precious box. He hasn't been heard from since; but as he is'nt a member of church it is fair to presume that he prayed for a short time after the fashion of Horace Greeley!

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* says: Jas. F. Shoop, of Philipsburg, has been engaged during the summer in Huntingdon county, hauling bark. On the 19th inst., about eight o'clock, P. M., on his return, within two miles of home, he was met by three men who ordered him to halt, and pointing a pistol at him demanded his money. They gagged him with a stout chestnut limb, bound his wrists with a halter chain, and then took from him his pocket book containing $425, the whole amount of his season's work, and the sale of one of his mules. After throwing his empty pocket book into the wagon, they bent down a stout sapling, and inserted it under the chain between his wrists, and then let it spring back, the weight of Mr. Shoop barely sufficing to give him a foothold upon the ground, his arms extended above his head by the tension, and his head thrown back by the gag. In this position they left him, and he was not discovered until six o'clock the next morning, having suffered terribly during the cold night. If these villains should be discovered they ought to be lynched.

A Food Treasure From the Sea.

Editors, physicians and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country, seem to have investigated the merits of the Sea Moss Farine (made from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen) pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the Company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion. MS&W

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.
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WOODS' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1yw

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED stock of Fine Toilet Soaps in the city is to be found at 81 Market St., among which are

Colgate's Glycerine and Honey,
Hull's Bay Rum Soap,
Glenn's Glycerine and Honey,
Old Palm Soap,
Wright's Alconated Glycerine Soap,
Low, Son & Hayden's Glycerine and Honey,
Juniper Tar Soap,
Hull's Barber Soap,
Bazin's Almond Soap,
Bazin's Violette Soap,
Bazin's Bon Ton Soap,
Low's Highly Perfumed Brown Windsor Soap

Sold by the single cake or box cheaper than elsewhere, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of Market and the Diamond.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The only real and positive Cure for diseases arising from indiscretion. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded. Only Ten purely vegetable pills. Cure in from two to four days. No exposure: no trouble. Male packages $2; Female, $3. Sent by mail.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

Is a positive cure for Scrofula in all its forms. Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, and all diseases of the blood and skin. As a remedy for Syphilis, it is positive. Physicians, by the use of this remedy you will permanently cure this dreadful disease. Stop, then, the lancet, painting and caustic, which have always failed, and use a remedy that will relieve your patients with sound bodies. $1.25 a bottle.

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No. 81 MARKET STREET, Agent,
DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia, proprietors.

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to cure, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noldd&w

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

After ten years of experiment and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. None so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.
Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CURES THINGS." dec22

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted, should call on their druggist and get a circular. Read what it says. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy vigor. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects on all the above diseases, on the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large size bottles. Price, One Dollar. If in your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is for sale by druggists, and all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should not be without it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct13:mw&f-4w&4tw

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-e.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug20-3mw u

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.
sep3:4tw

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15.6mw-e.

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

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Dress Goods!

VELVETEENS
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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Prolapsus, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

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28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
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Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

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250 FARMS
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D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

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Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, Without bleeding or Causing Soreness, Enlarged, Stiff, Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated Successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

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FOR SALE BY DICKS & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for same. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

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49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
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DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. ju16:6MW

OVER $4,900,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Cuttings of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

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As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

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FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Gooseberries, Currants,

And other small Fruits of the most approved varieties for Gardens and Orchards. Grape Vines for Vineyards. Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in great variety. Parties intending planting this Fall are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne Railway stop at the Nurseries. Edgeworth Station. No Tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. JAMES WARDROP.
oct8:4tw

VALUBLE FARM
FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the farm is coal and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame Stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Prestley and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. MCKOWN,
sep3:3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALLEGHENY AND PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the tenth day of the present month. Payable at the office of the Treasurer, at the Second National Bank, Allegheny City, November the 7th, 1870.
ROBERT MORROW,
no12-3tw President.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep3:1tw

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Secretary Cox

The following extracts are taken from the annual report of the Interior Department as prepared by Secretary Cox before his retirement, and which will be presented to Congress at its meeting on the 5th of December:

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	2,159,515.81
Located with military warrants	512,360.00
Taken for homesteads	3,698,910.05
Located with college scrip	192,848.21
Grants to railroads	996,685.28
Grants to wagon roads	36,628.01
Approved to States as swamp	481,638.31
Indian scrip locations	16,827.33
Total	8,095,413.00

A quantity greater by 429,261.03 acres than that disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts of the office during the same period amounted to $3,063,513 90—a sum less by $808,372 30 than was received the previous year.

The quantity of land taken under the homestead act was greater by 961,645 acres than that of the preceding year.

The area of public lands undisposed of is 1,887,732,209 84 acres, of which 1,397,-115,448 acres are unsurveyed.

During the last year 18,165,278 acres were surveyed. Boundary lines have been surveyed and established between California and Oregon, between Nebraska and Colorado, and between Nebraska and Wyoming. One million seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in New Mexico and Colorado were offered at public auction.

The grants for educational purposes since the foundation of the Government amount to 78,576,802 acres; for military services, 73,463,961 acres; for internal improvements, exclusive of railroads and wagon roads, 13,853,054 93. Swamp lands approved to the States amount to 60,459,-868.80 acres; and there have been selected by way of indemnity for swamp lands 637,261,81 acres. There has been paid $728,491 16 as indemnity for swamp lands sold by the Government for cash.

RAILWAYS.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $33,783,000 of which $33,762,306 has been paid. The receipts for the transportion of passengers, freight, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $8,344,-371 08, and expenses $5,649,573 45, leaving as net earnings, $2,694,797 63. The entire cost of the road and fixtures at that date, not including unadjusted balances to contractors, was $108,722,134 35, and the then indebtedness of the company $76,480,-698 61, of which $27,256,512 was for bonds of the United States, and $1,602,157 98 on account of interest paid thereon by the Treasury and not refunded by the company.

A copy of "articles of association, of amalgamation and consolidation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California with the Western Pacific Railroad Company," certified to by the Secretary of the State of California, has been filed in this Department, as proof that these two companies, on the 22d of June, 1870, were consolidated, in conformity with the laws of the State of California, under the name of the "Central Pacific Railroad Company." Stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $48,400,100 has been subscribed, and $48,378,740 paid. The receipts from transportation of passengers and freight for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $6,070,172 90, and their expenses $3,542,-212 59, leaving net earnings to the amount of $2,527,960 31. At its close the indebtedness of the company amounted to $67,079,730 54, of which $27,851,000 was to the United States.

The act of Congress approved May 6, 1870, provides for fixing the point of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads within the limits of certain sections of land therein specified. I have not been officially advised of the selection of such point.

The last section of the Western Pacific Railroad, of 20.16 miles, was accepted January 21, 1870. This, with the preceding sections accepted, makes the whole length of the road 123.16 miles.

The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad is $1,000,-000, of which $980,000 has been paid. The receipts for transportation of passengers from August 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, were $67,890 96, and for freight, $114,633 50. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700, and the indebtedness of the company, for borrowed money, railroad iron and freights, is $43,-564 80.

Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of $5,072,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The receipts for the transportation of passengers, freight, &c., from September 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, were $2,530,274 90, and the expenses $1,488,815 75. The net earnings of the company were $1,041,468 15. The indebtedness of the company at the last date was $18,462,350, of which $6,303,000 was to the United States. The cost of construction and equipment of 533 miles of the main line and branch is estimated at $26,000,000. The line has been definitely located to Denver, 639 miles distant from the initial point. On the 30th of June last the road was in successful operation to the 500th mile-post, and work was energetically prosecuting on the remaining 139 miles. The cost of surveys during the year has been about $50,000.

The initial point of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is near the town of Springfield, Mo., "upon the west line of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 29, range 22 west." Work was commenced on the 4th of July, 1868, and fifty miles of the road completed, equipped and opened for business on the 13th day of last June. On the report of the Commissioners you accepted the work. In October, 1866, stock to the amount of $1,000,000 was subscribed, on which ten per cent. was paid. Certificates of stock to the amount of $3,008,200 have been issued in payment for the Southwest Pacific Railroad. The cost of surveys to July 1, 1870, was $30,585 57. The amount received from passengers to same date was $1,937, and that for freight $311 40. The cost of the road and fixtures, west of Springfield to that date, was $2,760,841 68. The Company has issued bonds, secured by mortgage on its lands, to the amount of $3,000,-000, of which $1,281,561 64 have been sold; and there is a floating debt, on account of construction and equipment of $1,735,-592 32.

The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $4,470,000, of which $1,788,000 has been paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers, freights, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $303,428-10 and the operating expenses $189,900 10, the net earnings being $111,528. The cost of the road and fixtures is $4,644,320, and the indebtedness of the company, $5,044,-320.

At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Company was $1,800,000, and the amount actually paid in $280,000. Two corps of engineers have been in the field, and explored 510 miles. Notes for a full topographical map of the country thus examined have been taken. The cost of the surveys has been 4,037 50. The completed portion of the road between San Jose and Gilroy has not been surrendered by the contractors. The company has been at no expense in running it, nor has it received any of the income from transportation of freights and passengers. The indebtedness of the company is $480,-000. It has contracted far the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad for the sum of 2,770,000 in gold coin. Payment is to be made and possession taken on or before the 31st of December next.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company filed a map designating their route of their road from the mouth of the Montreal river, in Wisconsin, to Ciniahmoo Bay, in the forty-ninth parallel of latitude in Washington Territory. Instructions were thereupon issued for a withdrawal in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon, of the odd numbered sections of land, to which prior adverse rights had not attached, within twenty miles, and in Washington Territory, south of Seattle, of such sections within forty miles of each side of the road.

The first section of twenty miles of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, commencing at East Portland, Oregon, and terminating near Parrott's Creek, has been accepted as constructed in confoomity with the requirements of tha Act of Congress. Evidence has been filed in this Department, that this company, on the 29th of March, 1869, assigned all their rights and interests in the Oregon and California Railroad Company, of Portland, Oregon,

The commissioner appointed to examine and report on the first section of twenty miles of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad reported that it was properly constructed, except as to ballasting. It was, therefore, accepted, but on the express condition that this deficiency should be supplied prior to the completion of the whole line.

The report of the commissioner on 77.6 miles of the California and Oregon Railroad, commencing at Roseville, and terminating near Chico, was received some time since. I declined to advise the acceptance of this portion, as it did not meet the description of a first-class railroad. I informed the commissioners that, on being duly notified by the company that these sections had been brought up to the standard adopted for the construction and equipment of the Union Pacific Railroad, they should re-examine them, and report to me the result. I subsequently received representations on the subject from a source entitled to great respect, and I so far modified the order as to allow the chief engineer of the company to file with the commissioners a sworn statement, setting forth specifically the deviations from that standard, and showing in what manner the interests of the public would be thereby benefited. The commissioners were directed to forward such statement when received, with their report thereon, for the final determination of my successor.

The attorneys of the Union Pacific Railway Company, southern branch (now the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company), the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson Railroad Company were fully heard on the right of their respective companies to construct a railroad from the southern boundary of Kansas through the Indian Territory. I also considered the objections of the representatives of certain Indian tribes through whose lands the projected lines of road would pass. After a most careful examination I reached the conclusion that existing laws and treates authorized the construction of but one such road on certain conditions, which neither company had then performed. On a subsequent hearing it was shown that the first named company had completed its road to the designated point on that boundary, and I held that it was entitled to extend its line through said territory. My action in the premises received your approval, and the companies were duly notified thereof.

The semi-annual accruing interest, paid by the United States and not refunded or otherwise discharged by a railroad company on the bonds issued in aid of the construction of its road, forms a part of its just debt. The companies furnish no statement of it. I called their attention to this obvious omission, but in no instance was it supplied except by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. On the 30th of June last there was due from the other companies, on account of such interest, $3,131,891 37.

The Mirror Knows.

(From the Weekly Mirror, Nov. 26.)

MODESTY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

We like modesty, and the Pittsburgh POST has it to a remarkable degree. We, however, lack it in sufficient quantities, as to make it interesting to all concerned; therefore, we are blunt and frank. THE POST says "a *Sunday paper*, (mark the modesty), meaning the *Mirror*, states that new Democratic dailies to be started in San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and the Philadelphia *Age*, under the new *regime*, are to be owned by Eastern capitalists, and to be run in the interest of John T. Hoffman for President." This THE POST calls "ridiculous," and adds that "Presidential candidates are not gotten up in this way."

With THE POST'S leave, we will correct a mistake made by it. We did not say that the papers were to be *entirely* owned by eastern capitalists, as it presumes to say, but we did say, and repeat it, that they will be owned, or supported, in a measure, by Eastern capital. THE POST also says that Presidential candidates are not gotten up in this way. We trust that THE POST is not so ignorant of the machinery of parties as to make such a statement in earnest. We happen to know that Presidential candidates *are* gotten up just in this way. John T. Hoffman and his friends are subsidizing every Democratic newspaper in the country that they can get hold of. This man Hoffman has his friends and emissaries in every State in the Union who are maturing plans for his nomination to the Presidency. Even THE POST has been sounded on the question, which resulted in the reply that Tom Hendricks, of Indiana, was its man. In less than six months from that time the project of a new Democratic daily in Pittsburgh was started. This project has now taken form and shape, and on Monday morning the ears of our citizens will be greeted with the cry of the name of the Democratic bantling. Even the editors of this new enterprise have been, with rare exceptions, imported from the East, and *The Paper* is backed, to a certain extent, by Eastern capital, and Eastern sympathy, and with the understanding that it will hoist the name of John T. Hoffman as the standard-bearer of the Democracy in 1872. The same is true of the papers started in other cities mentioned by us in our last issue. Since we made those facts public new ones have come to light. It is now stated, in conjunction with what we have already asserted, and upon good authority, that the New York *Daily Democrat*, formerly owned by Mark M. Pomeroy, and latterly by the "Young Democracy," and the New York *Times* have both, within a few days past, been purchased by the Tammany interest, and the Tammany interest is both the guardian and trainer of John T. Hoffman.

The moneyed Democrats of the East, such as August Belmont, Fernando Wood, Tweed, Sweeney & Co., are organizing a grand political movement to get possession of the Government, and share the spoils among their trusty followers.

Is it possible that THE POST has also been approached with thirty pieces of silver, and has turned its back upon its political idol, Tom Hendricks, that it is so quick to deny the expose made by us last week of the inner secret workings of the immaculate Democracy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

(World Special.)

LONDON, November 27.—A correspondent at Tours, under date of 26th, telegraphs that

A GREAT FRENCH VICTORY

Was won yesterday near Vendome. The battle began at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Prussians attempted to turn the left flank of General Paladines' forces, posted along the Chartres and Vendome Railroad, under General Garnette. The Prussians were

REPULSED AND ROUTED,

Suffering great loss, and were pursued until nine o'clock at night. They retreated towards Chateau Dun. Two guns were captured. The Government has also dispatches announcing engagements along the whole front of D'Aurelles' line, all of which resulted in victories for the French.

TOURS—Sunday night.—Fighting is going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians tried to turn the right of the French at Glen, on the Loire, and their left at Chateau-du-Loire, midway between Lemous and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts with great loss. There was also hard fighting at Vendome with the French left centre to-day, the French driving back the enemy and taking five hundred prisoners. There is no doubt that a decisive battle has been won by the French.

Great excitement prevails at Tours.

A GREAT BATTLE IS IMPENDING.

The skirmish so far has resulted in favor of the French. The Prussians moved toward Glen and Montages, but encountered resistance, which obliged them to make a change in the plan of attack. They moved a portion of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chatean Dun, in consequence, was left uncovered, and has possibly been captured.

The Prussians, on Thursday, bombarded Neuville.

(World Special.)

ENGLAND PLAYING A CHILD'S GAME WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 27.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a note, says that Russia still maintains the position that she will be bound no longer by any treaty of 1856. England says, in reply, that she will not permit a violation of the treaty. Thus matters rest, but quiet can be maintained only so long as Russia contents herself with merely affirming her release from the obligations of the treaty and refraining from action in consequence of that affirmation. England will remain quiet, contenting herself with protesting in turn her determination to go to war when Russia commits an overt act.

In this state the question may remain for months or until the end of the present war, when a conference of the seven Powers will be held with a view to revise the treaty and give to Russia what she asks. This is the present programme of the peace party in the Cabinet which seems to-night to have the upper hand. The war party remonstrate and declare that this course is merely playing with Russia—Prussia's game; that war is certain ultimately unless England is ready to surrender everything, and it is better to fight now when Prussia's hands are full than wait until she is at liberty to aid Russia. The peace men seem about to carry the day.

A special correspondent at Brussels telegraphs on the 27th: Gambetta has declined to accept the resignation of Colonel Troppoli, chief of staff of the the Army of the Vosges.

The Council of the Department of the Rhone has voted the money necessary to purchase six field batteries at a cost of 236,000 francs each.

Small pox is spreading in Lyons.

Colonel Fenner has left Lyons for Tours.

On the 23d fifty thousand French troops under General Girierckl arrived at Tours from Brittany.

At Tours there is news of successes to the French arms. There were

VICTORIES

At Amiens, Gentelli, Bovres, Vongear-Court, Newville, Vernon and Artenay. At the last named place four cannons were captured.

AUSTRIA PEACEABLY DISPOSED.

A correspondent at Vienna says: The *Presse* of Saturday holds that we have a right to consider the opening scene in the Meeting of Delegations as a manifestation in favor of peace. The answer of Russia to Baron Von Beust's last note is not expected until the middle of next week. Some diplomatists in Vienna insist that Russia and Prussia have made a secret treaty.

One-half of the sixty millions demanded by the War Department will be applied to completing the organization of the army.

A correspondent at Pesth on Saturday said that a preliminary communication of a conciliating character had arrived from St. Petersburg, and had influenced an important portion of the King's speech at the reception by His Majesty of the delegation.

A Belgrade dispatch on Friday, says that the Regeney has taken the necessary precautionary measure to provide against any party demonstration. Agitation in Belgravia is increasing.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 27.—2:30 P. M.—Confidence prevailes among the merchants. Stocks are up. Anxiety is felt among diplomatists concerning the effect of Russia's answer in England. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* expresses deep regret at Austria's answer. Austria, for a long time, had not dared to address other powers in such a tone, and it is a bad sign. But this tone awakens in Russia no other feeling than that of insulted honor and indignation. It will not hurt Austria to know this.

The same correspondent writes: There is good authority for saying that

THE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS TO MEET IN LONDON

Has been agreed on, which, it is understood, will ratify accomlpished facts.

SECRET TREATY BETWEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

A *Tribune* correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on Friday, gives an authoritative account of the relations existing between Russia and Prussia at the outbreak of the present war. Prince Gortschakoff had several interviews with King William and Count Bismarck before their departure for the seat of war. The neutrality of Russia was the subject of the negotiations, and Gortschakoff then, as a reward for the neutrality of Russia, demand the acquiescence of Prussia in the abolition of that part of the Paris treaty which forbids Russia keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. Bismarck accepted the proposition, and it was then mutually understood that the claim of Russia should be first publicly put forward on the conclusion of peace between Prussia and France. By this arrangement Bismarck was enabled by the middle of August to send for two corps which had been left for the defense of the eastern provinces.

Silesia and Prussia was enabled to se a time for the beginning of the war. By this understanding not only was the neutrality of Russia secured, but Gortschakoff had even pledged himself to restrain Austria from interfering between Prussia and France. Some weeks ago the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh thought that peace was about to be made prematurely, and silence was broken concerning the designs of Russia.

(World Special.)

BISMARCK'S VIEWS ON THE CAPTURE OF PARIS—HOW VON MOLTKE'S PLANS PREVAILED.

LONDON, November 26.—A special correspondent of the *World*, who left Versailles on the 21st, brings the following report of an interview he had with Bismarck that day:

Correspondent—What is the explanation of the great dissatisfaction expressed by the Germans at the plan of campaign, especially in relation to Paris?

Bismarck—The capture of Paris is clamored for, and it must be accomplished sooner or later to satisfy the folks at home. Respecting the time and means for effecting this public opinion is widely astray. It bestows animadversion unjustly. Had my counsel been followed Paris would have been attacked long ago.

Correspondent—Your excellency says that your counsels were overruled?

Bismarck—When the forces led by General Von Blumenthal after the victories of Weissenburg and Worth emerged from the Vosges and marched toward Chalons, where the cavalry under Prince Albrecht stood, General Von Moltke decided that they should come up and help annihilate the army so hurriedly abandoned at Chalons. I urged that they should be ordered to continue their march on Paris, then unprepared for a siege, and take it, or at least cut it off from the rest of France, which should then be overrun as quickly as possible. When the department of Seine et Oise was reached it was found a nut hard to crack. Then there was a new question: How was the kernel to be reached? First we determined on bombardment, of which the intention to open a secret park of artillery at Villa Coublay was complete proof. This measure I urged; but now came a new disagreement. The King, under advice of Von Moltke, decided to let famine reduce the capital, trusting that discord among the Parisians would contribute to hasten the surrender.

Correspondent—But this plan was universally supposed to be your own.

Bismarck—So far is that opinion from truth that I have now ceased to disguise my indignation at being no longer made a party to Councils wherein great questions were decided. In 1866 no important proposition was decided without asking my advice. Now there are great changes. Whole plans are adopted without consulting me, while popular disapproval falls upon me. Those who say that it is my fault that Paris has not been bombarded are wholly in error. I have most ardently desired and strenuously urged it.

Correspondent—But at least you have the satisfaction of having accomplished the unification of Germany.

Bismarck—Ah no. I attribute the halting and partial failure of the attempt at German unity to the delay resulting from those opposing schemes. Had my advice been followed the people of Bavaria and Wurtemburg would have been carried in on the wave which swept over Germany, and the grand scheme of the united Vaterland and Deutscher Kaiser would have become a reality instead of a half hearted confederation, now about to be born. For me the great object of the war never lay on this side of the Rhine, but on the other side, where I meant should exist one great country, one great people and one great emperor.

This extraordinary conversation was held under peculiar circumstances which cannot now be stated, but I have given almost the exact words uttered by the Chancellor.

AN HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE

FLORENCE, November 25.—A son has been born to the Duchess of Aosta.

COMMERCIAL EMBARASSMENT.

LONDON, November 25.—Robt. Wright & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped. Much distress resulted.

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned the position of President of the Board of Trade.

FINANCIAL UNEASINESS.

LONDON, November 25.—The feeling in the financial circles at this hour may fairly be called panicky. Consols and other securities at the close of business were generally lower, and while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire business community. There is no doubt that the Russian Government is very firm in her demands relative to the provisions of the Paris treaty.

TOURS, November 25.—Heavy cannonading has been heard at Orleans all day yesterday in the direction of Arthenay, where

AN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT

Has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French. Nothing official has been received.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

VIENNA, November 25.—Baron Von Beust, replying to Prince Gortschakoff says: On force of the obligations contracted in 1856, which are not to be evaded or unsullied, defence only exacts a reply. The fact that Turkey can sustain a fleet where Russia cannot, is not sufficient for arbitrarily dissolving a treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is not responsible for union of principalities. Turkey asks that we shall not give our sanction to a breach of the treaty. The mere holiday excursions of frigates into the Empire with Princes on board, were perfectly harmless. Russia should have shown dissatisfaction and spoken at the proper time. Austria deplores Russia's determination and expresses her surprise. She points out to Russia the inevitable consequences of the step she has taken.

RUSSIA THROWS OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 25.—Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the British and Austrian Governments is very conciliatory. It explains the pacific meaning of the previous declarations and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially.

EXPECTED REVOLTS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, November 25.—A Republican insurrection is hourly expected at Madrid.

The Captain General of Aragon telegraphs to Marshal Prim that the Revolutionists will succeed if reinforcements are not sent.

KING WILLIAM'S ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, November 25.—The royal speech was delivered by commission. The King regrets that his absence with the army prevents him from thanking in person the nation for their firm attitude, and for the unanimity of the support given him in winning victory for Germany, and repelling French aggreesions. France, he continues, has been taught her inability to cope with the united military forces of Germany. Peace would therefore be certain if France had leaders who could identify their future with that of their country.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Grand National Convention of Would-be-Female Voters at Cleveland—Henry Ward Beecher Thinks the "Indefinite" Future Will Give Woman a Voice in Politics—A Sixteenth Amendment Uproariously Demanded—Election of Officers &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, Fovember 23.—On Wednesday morning the Convention was called to order by Col. Higginson. He read the following letter from Henry Ward Beecher to Miss Lucy Stone:

You were kind to ask me allow my name to be used again in connection with the Presidency of the American Womans' Suffrage Association, but, after reflection, I am persuaded that it will be better to put in nomination some one who can give more time to the affairs of the Society than I can, and who can at least attend its meetings, which I find it impossible to do. But while I detach myself from the machinery of the Society, I do not withdraw from the cause, nor abate my hopes of its success, and my conviction of the justice of its aims. On the contrary, with every year I feel increasing confidence that the ultimate forms of civilized society will surely include women in its political management. I am not so sanguine of the nearness of the day when a woman's vote must be calculated by political assemblies as many are. But, little by little, the cause will gain, and ultimately the result is certain. I wish you an enthusiastic meeting, a harmonious adjournment of all affairs, and a prosperous future.

Letters were read from George W. Julian, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, Geo. Wm. Curtis and others.

Judge Whitehead offered the report of the Committee on Resolutions which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the ballot in our Government means power and freedom to all, and woman needs the ballot.

Resolved, That the primary object of this association is the ballot for woman, and its general object the establishment of her equality of rights.

Resolved, That we memoralize Congress in favor of the Sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting political distinctions on account of sex, and, also, memorilize the State legislatures for ballots.

Resolved, That the ballot for woman means stability of the marriage relations; stability for the home, and stability for our Republican Government. [Applause.]

The question of union with the association of which Thes. Tilton is head was taken up; but the vote stood 113 to 47 against such union. The refusal was based upon a difference of principles and modes of work.

In the debate on resolutions Miss Susan B. Anthony took the floor and referred to the letters read during the morning, and asked what was the difference between the two societies? While Tilton made his propositions, we said we would put ourselves out of the way, if you mean to say this association sets itself against a society because Mrs. Stanton had opposed marriage under certain circumstances, what would you have said of the demand for a personal liberty bill. Miss Anthony's remarks were filled with energy and fire. She spoke with great rapidity.

The President said, when she took her seat, that she had intimated that Mrs. Lucy Stone was not married, which he denied, as he himself had tied the knot.

Miss Susan declared with vehemence that she had no such intentions, as she honored Lucy Stone very highly.

A long discussion then ensued, which was taken part in by Judge Bradwell, of Chicago, Mr. Brackwell, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Willard, of Illinois.

Judge Bradwell stated that the marriage state was purely a civil contract, and that any agreement between man and wife, considered binding by them, was a legal marriage. The marriage can be consummated without the assistance of judge or pastor, and was equally binding.

The Chair stated that the question had altogether taken too wide a range, and he restated the question.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hannah M. Tracy Cutler.

Vice Presidents at large:—T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island; Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Mo.; Mary A. Livermore, Mass.; George William Curtis, New York; William Lloyd Garrison, Mass.; Celia Burleigh, New York; George W. Julean, Ind.; Margaret V. Longey, Ohio.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Lucy Stone. Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Julia Ward Howe. Corresponding Secretary, Meyra Bradwell. Recording Secretaries, Henry B. Blackwell, Amanda Way. Treasurer, Frank B. Sanborn.

A large number of Vice Presidents were also elected.

The evening session was devoted to speeches. Adjourned,

ALABAMA.

High-Handed Outrage by the Radical State Senate—Attempt to Prevent the Lawfully Elected Democratic Governor from Taking his Seat.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MONTGOMERY, November 25.—To-day has been one of excitement here. At a late hour last night, Governor Smith and Treasurer Bingham obtained from Supreme Court, Judge Safford, and from Circuit Court, Judge Pelhams, injunctions restraining the presiding officer of the Senate from counting the vote for Governor and Treasurer.

At one o'clock the two houses met in joint Convention. Mr. Barr, President *pro tem.*, announced that he could not open and count the votes for Governor and Treasurer, but that he would count for other officers. The result of the count showed that the majority of votes cast in the State was for the following candidates, all Democrats:

E. L. Moren, Lieutenant Governor	4,377
J. J. Parker, Secretary of State	4,459
Georege A. Sanford	3 42

The President announced that these gentlemen were legally elected to their respective offices, and ordered that the returns be sent to the Secretary of State to await judicial proceedings. Senator Molney then offered a resolution that Hon. E. Moren be sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, and be invited to preside over the joint Convention as the legal presiding officer of the Senate, and Mr. Barr, the presiding officer *pro tem.*, announced that the resolution was out of order, and asked the Senate to retire to its chamber, which it did, and immediately adjourned. Mr. Moren in the meantime was sworn in as Lieutenant Governor by Judge M. J. Dofard, and was escorted to the speaker's chair. He announced that he was ready to proceed to business as presiding officer of the joint Convention.

Mr. Lowe offered a resolution that the Secretary of State, Mr. Miller, (Mr. Parker not yet being sworn in,) be asked to return to the Lieutenant Governor the returns of the vote cast at the late election, which was done. Mr. Moren, a majority of the General Assembly being present, then counted the vote.

Lieutenant Governor Moren proceeded to count the votes for Governor and Treasurer. It resulted, 1,429 majority for Lindsay, Democrat, and about 2,500 for Grant, Democrat. Mr. Lindsay took the oath of office as Governor, and the State for a time will probably have two Governors. The Senate will recognize Mr. Smith, and the House Mr. Lindsay. The matter will be in the courts soon.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Dion-Deery Billiard Match at San Francisco—Dion the Winner—Territorial Convention at Santa Fe to Promote Immigration to New Mexico—An Unknown Route Across the Isthmus.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—Midnight—There was a large audience at Platt's Hall to-night to witness the Dion-Deery billiard match for $2,000. A number of ladies were present. The players made wonderful scores. Pools sold slightly in favor of Deery. The appearance of Deery and Dion was hailed with applause, and Deery was evidently the favorite with the audience. Dion won in the first inning. The score stood: Dion, 1,500; Deery, 897. Time of game, three hours and forty minutes.

SANTA FEE, N. M., November 26.—The Territorial Immigration Convention, with representatives from the various counties, assembled here to-day at the Senate chambers, and was called to order by Hon. Henry Wetler, Secretary of the Territory. Judge Benedict, of Santa Fee county, was chosen President, and Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the various counties represented were elected.

Speeches were made by P. L. Bennett, Judge Shaw, of Scoro county, A. P. Sullivan, editor of the Santa Fe *Post*, and District Attorney Ashenfelter. The speakers urged the organization of a Territorial Society to publish to the world correct information regarding the resources of the Territory. They claimed that New Mexico offered greater advantages both to miners and farmers, and also that it was one of the richest stock raising countries in the Union. They urged that means be taken to secure immigration and the establishment of public schools.

Committees on Resolutions and Permanent Organization were appointed, and the Convention then adjourned until Monday. The delegates apparently feel great interest in the movement, and speak very confidently of its result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A delegation of four from the Cunacunas tribe of Darien Indians, who live on the banks of Atrato river, were, by last advices from the Isthmus, on their way to Bogota to consult with the Columbian Government. Rumor attributed their mission to the capital to be for the purpose of entering a complaint against the United States Exploring Expedition, but the most popular belief is that the delegation is charged with a secret mission in relation to an easy route for an inter-oceanic canal. It has long been the opinion of learned men that an easy route across the isthmus is known to the Indians.

NEVADA.

Democratic Legislative Majority on Joint Ballot Five.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 25.—A special dispatch says the next session of the Nevada Legislature will consist, according to the latest advices, of twelve Republicans and eleven Democrats in the Senate, and twenty Republicans and twenty-six Democrats in the Assembly. The official returns may possibly give the Democrats two or three less in the Assembly. In 1869 the Republicans had fifteen and the Democrats four in the Senate. The Assembly stood thirty-four Republicans to three Democrats.

The whites arrested at Donaldson, Louisiana, charged with the murder of Laws and Thornberg, have been discharged, and the principal witness, a colored man, has been arrested for perjury, and R. K. Smith, Parish Judge, for subordination of perjury.

A negro named Tom Watkins was shot dead five miles east of Memphis yesterday morning, by another negro name Barney Bailey, because Watkins refused to give him a piece of meat. Barney was ar[illegible] and committeed

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE RIVER.

A Blockade at Glass House—Excitement Among the River Men—Movements of the Coal Kings Yesterday Boats Aground—Three Million Bushels of Coal Afloat.

The rains of the past few days have caused a rise in the river sufficient to cause a hitching up of nearly all the coal afloat to the powerful tugs owned by the various companies, firms and individuals in the coal trade.

All day yesterday the telegraph wires were busy between this city and Oil City, the information point on the Allegheny, and Greensboro, on the Monongahela, to learn the exact state of the water, or in the language of the river men, to learn "what the river was doing." The proprietors and superintendents of the various coal works along the Monongahela put in an anxious appearance yesterday morning at the wharf, and by three o'clock in the afternoon an immense fleet ready for departure was reported.

The Coal Hill got off early with a large tow, but it was soon announced that she had stuck at the foot of glass house riffle, with one barge sunk belonging to Lisle & Sons. The Leopard, owned by Duncan, Cornell & Co., got aground on Chartier's bar, to the left of the glass house. The Wild Cat, owned by Duncan, Cornell & Co., went aground shortly after the Leopard, on the same side. The Fearless, owned by McDonald & Co., got aground near the Coal Hill. This nearly completed the blockade.

The "Sam Clarke," owned by Clarke & Co., took a large tow down, and the tug boats Leader and Tiger were sent after to help her through Glass House.

The Alps and the Joseph H. Bigley, owned by Bigley & Co., took down 21 barges—241,000 bushels. The N. T. Bigley was sent with them to get them through the riffle, and if the water continues to rise the N. J. Bigley will return and take out a tow.

The Niagara and the Coal City, owned by Walton & Co., took out nineteen barges, containing 219,000 bushels. The tug boat Alex. Foster was sent with them to light them through Glass House riffle.

The Coal Hill got off with her tow at about 4 o'clock, when a slight rise was noticed. Dispatches at 5 o'clock last evening notice a rise in the Allegheny at Oil City, which they think will reach here in time to let off those that are aground without any injury.

The Cincinnatti papers of Wednesday morning say; the river is still rising here, with nine feet in the channel at six o'clock last evening by the marks at the Water works. The Kanawha is rising and the officers of the Annie Laurie report that a foot of snow fell there Saturday and Saturday night. Early yesterday the weather was mild and pleasant, but the wind suddenly changing, it blew up cold, with a prospect of snow or rain.

Our latest advices here as we go to press indicates a further rise.

The following tows are ready—some have already made a start.

Towboats.	Sent out by.	Barges.	Bushs.
Lion	J. C. Rischer	9	110,000
Ormsby	J. C. Rischer	7	77,000
Samuel Roberts	Fred Wilson	11	120,000
Wm. Stone	Stone & Co.	8	85,000
Coal Valley	Stone & Co.	12	120,000
Tiger	W. Clarke & Co.	7	77,000
Leader	W. Clarke & Co.	7	77,000
Samuel Clarke	W. Clarke & Co.	10	110,000
Lake Erie	J. S. Neal & Co.	9	90,000
Leopard	Duncan, Cornell & Co	9	90,000
Sampson	W. H. Brown	10	90,000
Sampson No 2	" "	8	
Resolute	" "	8	152,000
J. F. Dravo	" "	8	
Faith	" "	8	
Geo. Hoon	" "	8	
S. Horner	Horner	10	110,000
Mary Ann	"	10	110,000
Raindeer	Jno. Dippold	6	66,000
Tigress	"	9	100,000
Lioness	McDonald & Co.	9	100,000
Hercules	" "	9	100,000
A. T. Baker	" "	7	77,000
Fearless	" "	9	100,000
Whale	Bailey & Wigham	12	120,000
Alps	Bigley	12	120,000
J. H. Bigley	"	9	100,000
Niagara	Walton & Co.	9	100,000
Coal City	" "	10	110,000
Diamond	Hays Coal Co.	10	110,000
Dart	Fawcett	6	66,000
Wild Cat	Jno. Gilmore	7	70,000
Tom Reese No 2	Mulvehill	9	100,000
Coal Hill	Lisle & Son	6	80,000
Total			3,067,000

"Met by Chance."

Quite an accident occurred on the Connellsville Railroad yesterday morning about nine o'clock, resulting in a wreck. It appears that a switch had been left open at Jacob's Creek, and the consequence was, that an eastward-bound freight train ran into another train coming west. Luckily, no lives were lost, the accident resulting in the wreck of the engines and a couple of cars, alone. The track was soon cleared and the cars running, as usual.

Accidental Death.

The Coroner was summoned yesterday morning, to Allegheny, to hold an inquest on the body of Geo. G. Pearst, a boy who resided with his father at No. 34 Pitt alley. Our readers doubtless remember the occurrence which has caused the death of the lad. About two weeks since the deceased with a party of boys were playing around Frazier's block of buildings in the Diamond, when a piece of gas pipe fell, or was thrown from the roof and struck his head. From the injuries of which he died last night. A jury was empannelled, but owing to the absence of important witnesses the inquest was adjourned until this morning, at eight o'clock, at the office of Mayor Callow.

An Unusual Coincidence.

At a banquet given by the members of the bar, of Crawford county, to Judges Johnson and Vincent, N. L. Richmond was called on to preside, and upon taking the chair gave a history of the bar of Crawford county, and said "there occurs an unusual coincidence. A former Judge of Crawford county is now Chief Justice of the State, and a former Chief Justice of the State, called from his distant home in Philadelphia, is now President Judge of the several Courts of Crawford county. I think with me every member of this bar will join in prayer, that the lives of Judges Thompson and Lowrie may long be preserved to honor the positions to which they have been called by the free suffrages of the people."

THE funeral services of the late Rev. Daniel Devlin were held at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning. A grand pontifical high mass was said, after which the body was accompanied to the cemetery by a large number of friends.

THE Young Men's Jackson Association will celebrate the 8th of January. Supper and speeches will be the order of the evening.

Dedication of the new German Masonic Hall in Allegheny.

Yesterday the new Masonic Hall at the corner of Madison avenue and Washington street, Allegheny, was dedicated with imposing Masonic ceremonies. District Deputy Grand Master Pollock officiated as R. W. Grand Master, assisted by the following gentlemen officiating as officers of the Grand Lodge of the State: James Herdman, R. W. D. G. M.; E. A. Wood, R. W. S. G. M.; George Glass, R. W. J. G. M.; Jacob Stuckrath, Grand Treasurer; Thomas W. Wright, G. Secretary; James W. Mackrell, G. S. D.; John Hughes, G. J. D.; Charles W. Batchelor, Grand Marshal; John H. Stewart, G. S. B.; Wm. Noble and John Roth, Grand Stewards; Rev. J. J. McIllyar, G. Chaplain; Wm. Phillips, G. Pursuivant; Wm. H. Barker, G. Tyler.

The building is owned by the German Freemason Association of Allegheny, composed principally of the members of Solomen and Jefferson Lodges, and will cost, when entirely completed, about forty thousand dollars.

The dedicatory services were participated in yesterday morning by the members of the various lodges in this city. The procession was formed on Fifth avenue under the direction of Capt. C. W. Batchelor as Grand Marshall.

THE BUILDING

is constructed of brick and is of the Byzanting order of architecture. The portal is distinguished by two turrets with Masonic emblems in the gable

The first story contains two store rooms with small buildings attached in the rear, combined with a large room intended to be used as a supper room in connection with the Concert Hall above.

The second story contains a Concert Hall of forty feet wide in the clear, and extending the entire length of the building. The eighth of this hall is twenty-five feet, and it is calculated that it will seat abou tive hundred people. A gallery is also attached, of circular shape, extending about two-thirds of its depth. In connection with the hall there is also a pretty little stage fifteen feet wide and arranged so that it may be extended if necessary. There are also, in conjunction with the stage, two small dressing rooms. But one of the most pleasant features connected with this hall, is that of two parlors attached, with wide openings, for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and there is also a gentlemen's sitting room of spacious dimensions, connected with the gallery of the hall.

THE LODGE ROOMS,

two in number, are located in the third story of the building, and each thirty feet wide by fifty in length. They are furnished with excellent taste throughout. The floor of the Blue Lodge Room is covered with carpet of beautiful design. The chairs are painted in blue with gold tracings, while those for the officers are of walnut and in gothic style. Both rooms are lighted by cone reflectors. All the necessary antes-rooms are provided, and private stairways have also been constructed so that they can be used when the Concert Hall is occupied.

THE PROCESSION

formed, and moved in the following order:

Squad of Allegheny Police.
Grand Western Band.
Lodge No. 45.
St. John's Lodge, No. 299.
Franklin, No. 223.
Allegheny Lodge, No. 228.
Solomon, No. 251.
Washington Lodge, No. 253.
Mount Lebanon, No. 287.
Jefferson Lodge, No. 298.
M'Kinley, No. 318.
Stuckrath Lodge, No. 430.
Davage Lodge.
Grand Lodge Officers.

Direct to the new hall in Allegheny, by way of Sixth street, over the suspension bridge, up Federal to Ohio, up Ohio to Madison avenue, down Madison avenue to the hall.

After the members of the order had entered the hall, the grand officers took their positions, and the hall was formally dedicated with the impressive Masonic ceremonies, by D. D. G. M. Pollock, assisted by the other grand officers.

The demonstration was a highly creditable one throughout, and the Order is to be congratulated for the manner in which the display was managed.

CURIOUS CASE.

Death From Sympathy.

A rather curious case occurred in Allegheny yesterday. Two boys, some time since, were playing in a building when some of the tools from one of the upper stories fell and knocked one of them senseless. His companion, on seeing his playmate stricken down by his side, fainted, and when the Superintendent of the building discovered them they were laying side by side, insensible. Upon examination it was discovered that the boy, Paert, was seriously injured, his skull having been fractured, and his death was, therefore, expected in a few days. The little fellow was relieved from his sufferings on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, when he died. The singular part of the story remains to be told. When Lehman, the little fellow who had been with Paert, and whose sympathy threw him into convulsions, upon the injury of his playmate, when he learned of the death of Paert he fainted again, and did not rally sufficiently during the day to allow any assistance to be given him in the way of stimulants, but remained in a comatose state until Tuesday night at ten o'clock, when he breathed his last.

The singularity of the case seemed to warrant the intervention of the Coroner, who posted over and empanneled a jury. We doubt whether any more singular case is mentioned anywhere in the annals of medical jurisprudence.

The Solace of Age.

Plantation Bitters is an agreeable compound of St. Croix rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is that most invaluable of invigorators, Calisaya bark. The spirituous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation. Both therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons, Plantations Bitters is recommended as an unequaled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recomendation than that of the proprietors, viz.: the testimony of thousands in the decline of life, who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includes both sexes and all ages, from fifty to four-score years and upwards.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.
W&W.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending November 27, 1870:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident, 1; apoplexy, cerebfal, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 1; croup, 2; dislocation of neck, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; diptheria, 1; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 2; inflamation of lungs, 1; inflamation of lungs and pleura, 1; disease of kidneys, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 3; teething, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3.

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Under 1 year	9	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	5	" 40 to 50	3
" 2 to 5	2	" 50 to 60	0
" 5 to 10	4	" 60 to 70	2
" 10 to 15	0	" 70 to 80	2
" 15 to 20	0	" 80 to 90	0
" 20 to 30	2	" 90 to 100	0

Males, 11; Females, 21; White, 29; Colored, 3; Total, 32.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

SERIOUS AFFAIRS.

Two Deaths—The Coroner Called.

We learned, yesterday, that on Sunday evening, while a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad was approaching Noblestown, it ran over the body of a man named Frank Diamond, killing him almost instantly. Diamond, it is stated, had been drunk, and in this state fell asleep on the track with the result noted.

The Coroner left for Noblestown yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest, but we have not yet heard of the result of the investigation.

Hugh Parkins, a young man of thirty-one years, an employee of Miller, Barr & Parkins, was found dead in his bed, Sunday morning, at his boarding house, in the Seventeenth ward. The Coroner was not notified. The deceased had been drinking heavily during the past few months. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

SKULL CRUSHED.

Horible Accident.

Yesterday morning a young man named Thomas Coslett, a resident of Tenth street Birmingham met with quite a serious accident in the iron mills of Lewis, Olliver & Phillips. It appears that while at work in the mill a piece of iron weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty pounds slipped from the rack wherein it was placed, and falling over against a fly wheel which was revolving very rapidly at the time was thrown with great violence some distance and fell directly upon the head of Coslett. The man was knocked senseless, and the blood from the wound made, spurted over his face and clothing, and its flow could not be stopped until the arrival of Dr. Chiswell, who did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the injured man. Shortly after the occurrence Coslett was removed to his home, where he now lies in a critical condition. The skull is fractured, and the other injuries received are of a very serious nature.

Death of Rev. Daniel Devlin.

We are pained to announce the sudden death of Rev. Daniel Devlin, brother of Rev. Mark Devlin, who has been for some years attached to St. Paul's Cathedral. The reverend gentleman was thirty-four years of age, and died of the heart disease, at the residence of his mother, in Baldwin township, Monday morning at three o'clock. He was one of the first students at Loretto College, in 1850, and after finishing his ecclesiastical studies was ordained and stationed at Dunkirk. The climate of the lake shore did not agree with him—being naturally delicate—and some time since he was changed to this diocese, but too late to work any material change for the better, and he was only occasionally called on for active duty. The Rt. Rev. Bishop stationed him at the Cobo Church, in this city, for a while, and it was at this church, on Sunday the 9th inst., that he exercised for the last time the functions of the holy ministry.

In social life Father Devlin was admired for his genial manners and his warm and generous friendship, which secured for him a large circle of true and steadfast friends.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Cathedral this (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock. Carriages will leave the livery stable of Burns & Kane, on Grant street, at seven o'clock.

A $250 ROBBERY.

Youthful Thieves—Arrest of One of the Accused—He Confesses.

Yesterday we noted the fact that some $250 had been stolen from the Auction Rooms of Whiting & Co., on Wood street.

The case was explained at the Mayor's office, and Detective Ruch was instructed with the turning up of the job. Yesterday morning Officer Ruch received information which led him to believe that the money was stolen by all or one of four boys who were seen hovering about the clerks desk, where the money had been left. Mr. Ruch was led to believe that a lad named John Coffey was one of the boys who was in the auction house. He at once started for the home of the boy's parents, 168 Webster avenue, and finding the lad, took him into custody.

The boy was brought to the lock-up, when he acknowledged having been connected with the robbery, and made a clean breast of the affair. He said that he and three other boys were in the auction house, and watching the opportunity when the cashier was engaged with the customers, snatched the money, and got hastily out. He said they divided the money, and he had fifty dollars of the amount secreted under the carpet in his room at home, which, however, was unbeknown to his parents. Officer Ruch then started back to the house, and found fifty dollars secreted, as stated, which he has handed over to the Mayor for safe keeping. The boy is in the watch-house. The police are after the other lads, but have not as yet succeeded in finding any of them, but will probably be able to turn them up to-day.

To be Regretted.

That this will positively be the last week of the auction sale of the bankrupt stock of dry goods by Messrs. A. Whiting & Co., on Wood street, under Lafayette Hall. Persons having parcels remaining in the store will please call and get them, as the sale will close on Saturday evening. It

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BEADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	113¼
United States 6s, 1881	113¾
" " 5-20s, 1862	107⅝
" " 5-20s, 1864	107
" " 5-20s, 1865	107
" " 10-40s	106½
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	106¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	106⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	106⅝
Due Coupons	
Union Pacific Railroad	87⅞
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Parifics	110⅞

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1870. }

REMARKS—The rise in our rivers has made quite a stir on the business streets of our city; a decided improvement being manifested in all departments. It is somewhat astonishing to see what an effect a good stage of water has on trade generally. Produce—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; the stock on hand being ample for all necessary purposes. The coal boat men have had a busy time getting things in order. The size of the present run depends altogether on the heighth of the water, and how long it will keep up. There are millions of bushels ready, and plenty of boats here to tow it all away, and if the water holds out it will all go forward. Flour—The market was without animation; prices steady but unchanged; the leading houses have a good stock of standard brands on hand, and are doing a good business. The same may be said of the mills. The receipts for the past three days were 3,818 barrels. Provisions—Not very active; more, however, for the want of material than anything else; we notice liberal receipts of bulk meat on the way to the smoke houses. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours: Flour, 1,278 barrels; apples, 581 barrels; cheese, 114 boxes; corn, 400 sacks; wheat, 632 sacks; barley, 170 sacks; oats, 104 sacks; butter, 17 packages; bulk meat, 1,100 pieces; bacon, 21 tierces. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPELS—The market continues to be well supplied; since our last report 681 bbls have been received; prices have undergone no change; we note sales as follows: Fair to prime, $2 50@3 00; choice lots, $3 25@3 50 per bbl. in a small way.

CHEESE—Hides—The receipts have increased; prices are lower, sales being reported at 7¼@8c per pound.

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active. The leading houses are well supplied; we note sales as follows: Pearls—Ash—refined, 55 per cent., 9c; common 44 per cent., 8½c; Pearls, 9c; Potash, 7@7½c per pound.

APPLE BUTTER—A good supply with regular sales at 60@75c per gallon.

BUTTER—The market continues dull; the receipts are increasing; we can report regular sales in small lots, as follows: Choice to fancy O H rine 26@28c; fair grade 20@25c; ordinary to prime or packing 18@20c per pound.

BROOMS—In good supply; the store rates were as follows: Fancy, $4 50; No 1, $3 50; No 2, 3 00; No 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per dozen.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market well supplied and prices weak at a further decline, viz: $3 00@3 50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with a fair business demand at 5, 6@7c per pound.

CIDER—Sales to a moderate extent at $5, 7@8 00 per bbl, as to size and quality.

CHEESE—The receipts moderate with a good holding demand; we can report sales of Western Reserve at 13@16c; O hio Factory, 13@15c; Goshen, 16c; New York Goshen, 16@17c; Sweitzer, 18@19c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Market dull; but unchanged; we note small sale at 24c, and by the car load at 21c; 150 degree for standard brands.

HOMINY—In good supply with sales at $3 @3 25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—In good supply with sales at $18 00 @19 00 per ton; fine middlings, $1 50@1 70 per cwt.

GRAIN—The market remains steady. There was, however, no activity to boast of. Dealers were inclined to purchase only sufficient to meet their every wants. Speculation was not indulged in. The following are the closing prices: Wheat, prime quality, $1 30@1 35; prime red winter $1 30@1 35; fair to good white, $1 25@1 30. Corn—Steady; the receipts are on the increase, with sales on wharf and from track at 45@46c; from store 48@50c. Oats—New steady, with sales from first hands 50c; now car 55c in lots, and 70c from store; old lots of mixed range from store at 50c for shelled. Rye—Dull but no lower; we quote 80@85c. Barley—Dull at 65@85c. Holders are not disposed to make any further concessions. Flaxseed—Dull; there was nothing doing worthy of notice; dealers being apart in their views; spring 85@90c; fall 95@1 00 per bushel.

HAY—We can report sales of wagon lots at $20@ 22 per ton, as per quality; baled, $14@18 00.

FLOUR—The market was quiet with a moderate demand, only prices are unchanged; we are noted sales as follows: Superfine, $4 50@5 00 per barrel; $4 75@5 00 in sacks; extra, $5 00@5 50 per barrel; $5 25@5 50 in sacks; family red winter wheat, in barrels, $5 75@6 00; in sacks, $5 50; standard Ohio brands, in barrels, $6 25; in sacks, $6; choice brands of spring wheat, in barrels, $6; in sacks, $5 75. Howeller's, 25 barrels.

POTATOES—Market generally firm; Jersey sweets, $4 75@5; Rockhills, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; sales of Buckeyes at 85@90c; Peachblows, 90@$1 per bushel.

SORGUM—Sales of Ohio at 90c, and Southern at 80@85c per gallon.

WOOL—The market is well stocked and the prices irregular.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, December 1, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one, presenting nothing very important; dealers and buyers being disposed to wait and see the amount of oil that will arrive in bulk on the present rise.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates:

Spot, in tenk days	9½@9¾c
S. O	9¾c
First water	9¾c
December, S. O	9¾c
1,000 barrels Spot	9¾c
500 barrels, S. O., to December 10	9¾c

There was an attempt this afternoon to make a corner and run up the price of crude, it was a complete fizzle.

REFINED.

Market dull and prices very weak, tending downward. We continue to quote nominally, as follows:

Spot	22½@23c
December	22½c
January and February	22½c
March	23c
April to July	24c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—The petroleum market was inactive to-day, but possessed a considerable degree of firmness in occasional instances. Holders who had become somewhat crowded, have effected sales where they would otherwise have held off, but a large majority of holders are asking an advance. Buyers, in most cases, have all the oil they want. We quote the following:

SALES.

5,000 bbls upper creek	$3 10
2,000 bbls upper creek	3 07½
3,000 bbls upper creek	3 06
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 25
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 32½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30

NEW YORK, November 30—At the closing of the 29th, the demand was very light for crude bulk; 12c quoted with few buyers. Refined—prices steady at 22½@23c, for Philadelphia delivery. Increased call for November and December on speculative prices. Sales of 5,500 barrels refined, S. W., for short delivery, at 22½c; 1,500 barrels do. at 23c; 1,000 barrels for last half of December at 22½c

OIL CITY—The market is a little easier. Yesterday's quotations were $3 25@3 30, irrespective. On Lower Creek there were more buyers than sellers. Heavy gravity at Oil City, $3 20@3 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—The market is quiet and dull; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE—The market is quiet but firm at $3 05@3 08 on upper road.

SHAMBURG—The market is unsettled, quoted at $3 05 on upper road; no call.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is steady. Refined 22½c; S. W., 22½c; Crude, 10½c.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, November 28, 1870. }

REMARKS—The offerings of cattle, sheep and hogs were fully up to last week, but sales for most classes of stock were weak, and the prices of previous reports scarcely maintained. The existing warm weather has had its effect upon the sale of hogs, heavy dealers not being inclined to purchase for slaughtering, both on account of the prices asked and the temperature of the weather. Stock cattle were not in as good demand, graziers seemingly having secured their full quotas. Many lots of hogs and sheep went over. The following table, showing the number received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.	Cars.	CATTLE.	Cars.
J. W. Snee	4	Marks & Bros	3
J. Lowenstine	1	S. Keefer	1
Hass & Shamberg	1	A. Kaufman	1
L. & J. Shamburg	4	Vanvoorhes & G	4
Milt. Varner	1	A. J. Hays	4
P. Hartman	1	Greenwald & Kahn	4
F. Vollright	1	Needy & Bro	1
E. Katz	1	T. M. Snyder	1
S. Lowenstine	1	J. W. Tuget	1
S. Kronse	1	M. S. Atkinson	1
Richards & Z	2	Eli Neff	1
Marks & Haas	1	H. R. Botts	1
		Pepaid	5
Total			50
Last week			57

CATTLE.

The ruling prices for cattle were about as follows:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers	$5 50@7 00
Good to Prime, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5 50@5 00
Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 00@5 25
Bulls, Stags, and Cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,500 lbs	4 25@4 75

The largest demand was for stockers, which sold readily to country graziers at $3 50@5 00 ₱ cwt. Good Pennsylvania and Ohio sold up to $7 00@7 75. The latter was the extreme figure.

SALES.

Below we give the sales of the principal dealers in cattle, as reported to us:

Rothchild & Zigler sold 42 Chicago cattle at $5 25 @7 00, and 20 Washington county cattle at $4 50@ 6 00.

S. Lowenstine made sale of 37 Chicago at $4 70@ 5 87.

P. Hartman sold 26 Washington county mixed tock, medium to fair, at $5 50@7 25.

J. & S. Neely, sold 36 head Ohio cattle at $5 50@ 7 70.

M. Kronse, sold 45 Washington county mixed at $5 00@6 25.

M. Verner, sold 27 Green county cattle at $5 00@ 6 00 and 21 Chicago at $4 50@5 50.

D. Kartz made sale of 70 Chicago mixed cattle at $4 75@7 12.

S. Shamberg sold 52 head mixed at $5 00@5 75.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 60 head Ohio mixed at $4 50@7 00.

Greenwald & Kauff sold 76 head common to good at $5 00@7 75.

Haines, Lafferty & Glass offered 27 head fair to prime cattle which brought $5 75@7 75.

Trauerman & Looman sold 59 St. Louis and 7 Washington county at $4 75@6 50.

Marks Bro. sold 147 Chicago and Washington county mixed cattle at $5 00@7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 94 head Chicago mixed at $4 50@6 50.

Carr & McCallister sold 69 head western mixed at $4 50@6 50.

Snee & Chamberlain sold 20 head Chicago mixed at $4 70@5 75; 50 left unsod.

SHEEP.

The ruling prices for sheep were about as follows: Good to prime, 85 to 90lbs, $4 50 to $5; decent to fair, 75 to 80lbs, $3 50@4; common to medium, 70 to 75lbs, 3@3½c; foot rot and scalawags, 1½@2c.

HOGS.

The numbers are still increasing as are the sales, though as yet they are limited to a retail trade. We give the selling rates as near as we could gather them: Extra, $7@7 87, good to prime, 180 to 220 lbs, $6 75@7; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light stock, 160 lbs, $6 50@6 75; not quotable. Greenwald & Kahn sold one lot of 150lbs at $6 50@7 25 ₱ cwt.

MILCH COWS.

We did not hear of any sales. Good milking cows are worth from $55 to $75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, December 1, 1870. }

FREIGHT RATES.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards eastward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$55 00	$50 50	$40 50
New York	60 00	50 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	65 50	48 50

On and after Monday next, the winter tariff will go into effect, which will be as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$100 00
Philadelphia	90 00	90 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	60 00	81 00

The number of cattle weighed during the month by Weighmaster Lowry amounted to 9,144, against 16,650 for October. The highest number ever weighed in one month was 18,000.

The run of cattle thus far this week has been fair, but they sold slow, and prices were no better than those of last week. The market was over supplied with common cattle. The closing rates of the market ruled as follows: Extra, 1,250 to 1,500 steers, $7 00@8 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@6 00; bulls, stag and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 50@4 50; Stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 00.

The arrival o hogs was also fair, and sold readily. The prospect is not good for the balance of the week, there being too many in the market, and the weather is favorable for shipping. The following were the closing rates of the day: Extra Philadelphia, $6 62; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $5.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was up to the average. Prices were no stronger than those of last week. There were too many common and too few good sheep in the market. We give the following as the closing rates of the market: Extra, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs, 85 to 90lbs, 5@5½c; decent to fair, 75 to 80lbs, 3½@4c; mean to common, 70 to 75lbs, 3@3½c; foot rot and scalawags, 1½@2c.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

No sales reported. Good milch cows are worth from $55 to $75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Flour dull and drooping; extra shipping, $5 65@5 85. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spring, $1 33; red amber, $1 42@1 45. Rye, 98@1 01. Oats steady at 60@61c; western Ohio, 63@64c. Corn dull and unsettled; new, 75@79c; old mixed, 85@86c. Pork dull and unchanged; mess, $21 25@21 50. Beef unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard firmer. Eggs, 25@26c. Whiskey firmer. Steel iron dull and lower at 10½c; old Russia quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Cotton steady; middling. Flour dull and drooping at $5 45@5 55. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 15@1 17. Corn scarce and firm at 56@58c. Rye firm at 85@87c. Oats steady at 43@45c for No. 2. Barley dull but unchanged at $1@1 05. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil unchanged. Lard oil steady. Eggs firm at 20c. Butter—Heavy receipts have depressed the market to 28@30c. Cheese steady at 14@15c. Lard—prime steam 12c. Timothy seed steady at $2 25@ 2 50. Flax seed—stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Pork—an advance is asked, but not established; asking $19 25, with sales at $19. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam, 12½c; kettle, 12½@ 12¾c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 8 to 8½c; in salt, 7@7½c; sides, 10½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 12c for boxed, and ½c higher for packed. Bacon—There is only a limited jobbing demand at 9c for shoulders and 12@13½c for clear rib and clear sides. Hogs in fair demand and advanced to $6 25@6 50; receipts, 7,400 head. Cattle dull and drooping; heavy receipts depress the market; common to prime, 2 75@5 75 per 100 lbs. Whisky dull and nominal at 95@96c asked and 82@83c offered. Apples dull and unchanged. Potatoes dull and unchanged. Green meats in good demand at 6@8½c for shoulders and sides and 10@10½c for hams.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 110¾. Exchange par.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, November 30.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—Extra spring dull and weak. Wheat—No 2 spring fairly active; closing at $1 01@1 02; this P. M., dull; common No. 2 mixed panicky early sales at 61½c; closed 58½c; this afternoon inactive 58c. Oats—No 2 dull; closing 35@35½c. Rye dull and declined 1c; closing at 68c. Barley—No 2 dull at 77@78c. Highwines almost nominal at 84@84½c for iron bound. Provisions dull; mess pork closed at $19 00@19 25; cash 18 50, seller December. Bacon short rib middles at 9½@10c. Lard 12c. Dressed hogs nominal at $7 00@7 50. Live hogs dull at $5 85 @6 85. Cattle quiet at $2 50@7 00.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, inspected, at $1 28; sample, seller, December, do, $1 24@1 25. Corn dull and drooping at 56@56c. Oats firm at 42@45c. Barley unchanged at 85@1 05. Rye dull at 65@70c. Highwines steady at 86c. Tobacco firmer. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Pork, $19@19 50; bulk shoulders, 7½@8c; sides, clear rib, 10½@11c; do clear, 11@11½c; outside price for fully cured meat. Lard—jobbing sales, choice, 12½c. Cattle dull and unchanged. Hogs firm at $6@6 90.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, November 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan $1 17; No 1 red Wabash $1 23; No 2, $1 17½. Corn dull and declined 1@2c; No 1, 60c; No 2, 58c; new high mixed 51½c; new low 49c; new yellow 52½c; old 60c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c; No 1, 44c; No 2, 41½c; Michigan 42½c; rejected 37½c. Clover seed steady at $6 85. Hogs steady at $6 50@ 7 00, dividing on 175 pounds. Freights to Buffalo, 6½c offered.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—Tobacco—sales of 55 hhds at $5 50@6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75@ 13 75 for low to medium leaf. Bagging steady at 18c. Cotton closed steady; middling, 14½c. Flour quiet—extra family, $5 25. Grain—Local demand unchanged. Hogs offered at $5 80@6 25 for medium and choice. Provisions in good demand—mess pork $19; rumps, $14; bulk shoulders, 7c; bulk sides, clear rib, 10½c; do clear, 10¾c packed. Lard 12½c. Whisky dull at 84c.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—Cotton dull and lower at 14½c; receipts, 4,513; shipments, 3,148; cotton operations restricted by a combination of pressmen who have stopped two of the principal presses and advanced the price of compressing. Freight agents are making an effort to avoid this by getting a reduction on uncompressed, or induce shippers to do so. Other markets generally quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; extra, $5 50@6 50; Ohio and Indiana, $6@7 00. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@1 42; amber, $1 45@1 50. Rye, 93c. Corn, dull and declined, yellow, 86@88c; new, 75@78c. Oats, firm at 50@56c. Provisions dull. Mess pork, $23. Lard, 14@15c. Crude petroleum